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Vol. LXVII.

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SOMERSETSHIRE  
Archæological & Natural  
History Society

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*PROCEEDINGS during the year 1921.*



FOURTH SERIES. VOL. VII.

Taunton:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, THE WESSEX PRESS

MCMXXII.



*Somersetshire*  
*Archæological & Natural History*  
*Society.*

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PROCEEDINGS  
DURING THE YEAR 1921.

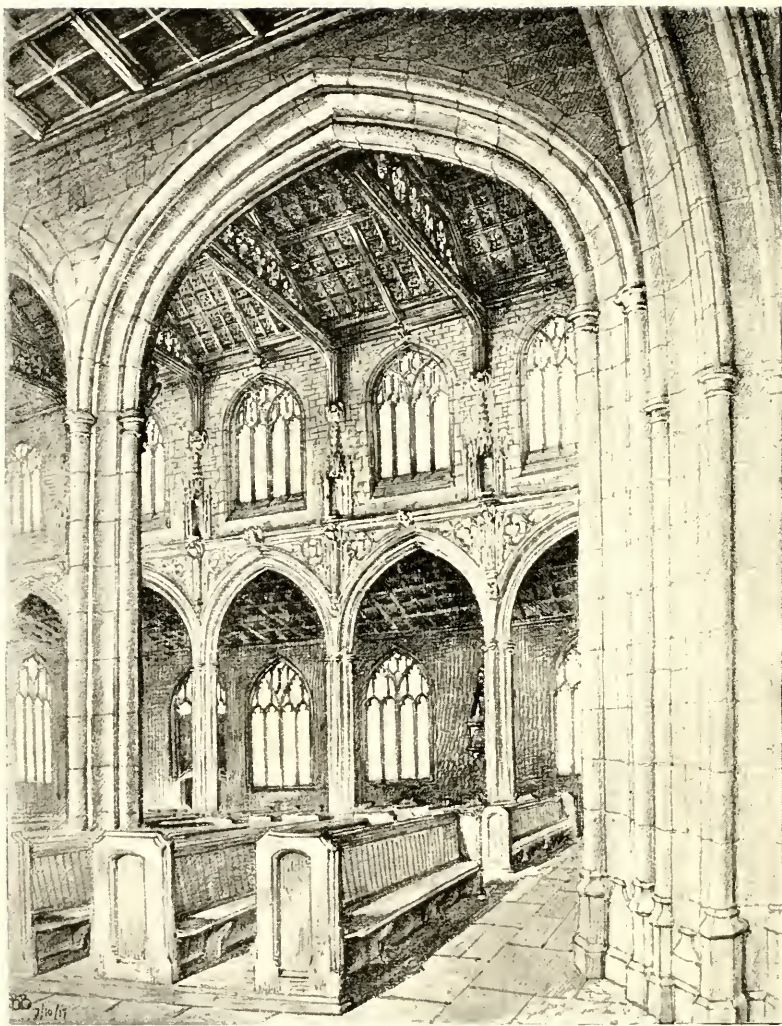
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VOL. LXVII.

*The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.*







## MARTOCK CHURCH.

AFTER A DRAWING BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Somersetshire

## Archaeological & Natural History

## Society

FOR THE YEAR 1921

(ANNUAL MEETING, CREWKERNE).

— v. 67  
VOL. LXVII.



Taunton:

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v. 67



# PREFACE.

— 1400965

BESIDES the archæological papers in Part II of this volume, there are others having reference to geology, botany and ornithology. It will be noted also that the annual reports of the Natural History Sections of the Society in Part I are fuller than in some previous years.

Owing to the high cost of printing which has prevailed during the last two or three years the Society has been obliged to diminish the size of the *Proceedings* somewhat. It is hoped, however, that a volume of the average pre-War size may be issued in future.

The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Fryer for defraying the entire cost of the reproduction of the photographs of the monumental effigies given in Plates I to IV; to Mr. Henry Symonds for the use of a block representing an officer of the Somerset Volunteer Cavalry (1798); and to the Editors, respectively, of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* and the *Martock Parish Magazine* for the two plates of Martock Church.

For the Editorial Committee,

G. W. SAUNDERS (*Chairman*).

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY (*sub-Editor*).

TAUNTON CASTLE,

March, 1922.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Editorial Committee wishes to thank Mr. H. St. George Gray for his work in preparing the volume for the press and the compilation of the Index.



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## CORRIGENDA

PROCEEDINGS, SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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### VOL. XXVII.

Part i, p. 40, line 1, for *1578* read *1678*.

### VOL. L.

Part i, p. 70, line 9, for *1647* read *1644*.

### VOL. LXV.

Page xx, on “Reeeipts” side, for total £857 0s. 5d. read £867 0s. 5d.

### VOL. LXVI.

Page vii, line 4, for *Taunton* read *Bridgwater*.

„ xi, bottom line, and page lxxiv, line 32, for *1015* read *1017*.

„ 28, line 27, and page 52, line 24, for *shield* read *chief*.

„ 30, line 14, for *eathern* read *leathern*.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1921.

THE Seventy-Third Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Crewkerne on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 19th, 20th and 21st.

There was a large attendance at the Annual General Meeting, which took place in the Old Grammar School, beginning at 11.20 a.m. The chair was taken by the retiring President, Mr. A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, F.S.A., and he was supported by Sir C. Hercules Read, LL.D., P.S.A. (*President-Elect*), the Rev. Dr. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Wells, and Mr. A. F. Somerville (*Vice-Presidents*), the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price (*Chairman of Council*), Messrs. Charles Tite and Henry Symonds (*Hon. Secretaries*), and Mr. H. St. George Gray (*Asst.-Secretary and Curator*).

Mr. HENRY SYMONDS, one of the Hon. Secretaries, read the Annual Report, which was as follows :—

### The Annual Report.

“ In presenting the seventy-third annual report, the Council wishes to state that since the last annual meeting 90 new names have been added to the list of members. Losses caused by death and resignation for the year 1920–21 have been 53. The net gain has been 37. The total membership at date is

1054, against 1017 at the time of the annual meeting last year. Considering the necessary increase in the subscription this is regarded as very satisfactory.

"The Society records with much regret the loss by death of Mr. Winwood, Mr. Hudd and several others.

"The Rev. H. H. Winwood, M.A., F.G.S., the oldest member and one of the Vice-Presidents, joined the Society in 1860, and died at Bath on Christmas Day, aged 90 years. An obituary notice of Mr. Winwood was published in the *Proceedings*, vol. LXVI.

"Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., F.E.S. (1884),<sup>1</sup> Recorder of the Entomological Section, died last autumn. He was associated with much antiquarian work in the West, and was secretary and editor of the Clifton Antiquarian Club during the whole period of its existence, 1884 to 1912. He was one of those chiefly responsible for the formation of the Natural History Sections of the Society.<sup>2</sup>

"The Society has also lost by death:—Miss Henrietta Badcock (1901), the Rev. S. O. Baker (1892), Mrs. James Bennett (1891), widow of a former honorary secretary of the Society, Mr. Charles Bere (1895), Mrs. A. M. Boyle (1921), Mr. Robert C. Bush (1892), Mr. Sholto H. Hare (1903), Mr. E. A. Hingston (1904), Miss E. C. Impey (1880), Mr. F. W. Lawrence (1906), Mr. W. L. Leng (1897), Mr. F. C. Milford (1918), Mr. F. G. Sage (1904), Mr. J. G. E. Sibbald (1903), Mr. L. R. Tanner (1917), Lady Tylor (1917), the Rev. Preb. H. Vaughan (1906), Mr. C. N. Williamson (1920), and Mr. A. E. C. Woodhouse (1912).

"The balance in hand on the Society's General Account at the end of 1919 was £14 13s. 10d., after having paid £50 of the cost of the volume of *Proceedings* for that year. At the end of 1920 there was an adverse balance of £8 12s. 6d., and no payment had been made on account of the 1920 volume, as bills for external painting and repairs—work which had been long delayed owing to the war—had to be met.

"The Society's property known as Castle Lodge and a

1. The dates in brackets indicate the time of the member's election.

2. See also *Proceedings*, LXVI, lxiii.

garden adjoining the courtyard of the Castle have been re-let on more advantageous terms than previously.

“ The net expenses attending the issue of Vol. LXVI of the *Proceedings* for 1920 amount to £324 16s. 5*d.* This volume contains 288 pages, forty more than in the previous year. It is feared that this standard cannot be maintained, unless there is a decided decrease in the cost of printing. Special thanks are due to Dr. A. C. Fryer for his generosity in defraying the cost of ten plates of Monumental Effigies.

“ Annual subscriptions exceeding the old minimum subscription of 10s. 6*d.* now bring in an additional income of about £222 (including the extra income derived from members elected, under the new rules, since last July), but this is insufficient to meet the high prices prevailing. There are still about 600 members who pay an annual subscription of 10s. 6*d.* only, and it is hoped that a large proportion of these will see their way to increase that amount as soon as possible.

“ A meeting of Local Secretaries was held at Taunton Castle on April 21st for the first time, when the representation of the Society in various parts of the county was considered and some new appointments recommended. A meeting of this kind will be held at least once a year.

“ The Bye-laws of the Society have been revised, and these, together with the new Rules, were printed in the last volume of *Proceedings*.

“ During the year Mr. Henry Symonds has compiled a complete rough list of the manuscripts preserved in the strong-room at Taunton Castle, and the assistant has ticketed all these documents, which are now arranged in books, boxes and bundles. A lexicographical index yet remains to be compiled.

“ Among the new acquisitions in the manuscript department of the Library are the following : A number of Court Rolls of Tintinhull and Charlton Adam, dating from 1624, presented by Mr. F. J. H. Hawkins (through the Rev. G. W. Saunders) ; about twenty Somerset deeds, mostly of the Stuart period, given by the Rev. J. D. C. Wickham ; twelve local deeds, etc., dating from the XVI Century, from Mr. C. Tite ; about 380 Somerset deeds and an album of manuscripts, presented by Mr. A. W. Marks ; and volumes of notes having

reference to Phelps's 'History of Somerset,' acquired by the late Rev. Preb. C. Deedes and presented by Miss Margaret H. Glyn. About one-half of the Society's collection of documents has now been catalogued.

"Small collections of printed books have been added to the Library by Miss Colfox, of Bridport, and from the estate of the late Lady Tylor. A set of the publications of the Canterbury and York Society has been received from the Rev. Dr. Price. Several useful reference books have been purchased from the income of the book funds, including Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.'

"The Museum has acquired, chiefly by presentation, a large number of specimens to be elsewhere reported upon, including remains from Ham Hill and from local excavations, a large bell reputed to be from Ilchester Gaol, and an iron 'treasure' chest.

"The collections of Lace and Needlework, Lamps and Lighting Appliances, the Wigglesworth Birds, and the various series of iron objects have received special attention during the year. The Cornish collection of antiquities from Ham Hill, deposited on loan, has been removed from the Museum, at any rate for a time.

"Since the last meeting archæological excavations have been conducted by the Somerset Earthworks Committee on a prehistoric site at Murtry Hill, Orchardleigh Park. Mr. St. George Gray is preparing a report upon the work. Trial-excavations have also been in progress for a couple of days on a Roman site called 'Ollergrove,' close to Barrington Court, the labour for which was kindly provided by Colonel Lyle. The pottery, etc., found, corresponds, for the most part, with the remains dug up on the same site in 1913.

"Several enquiries have been made with regard to the renewal of work on the site of the Meare Lake Village. Arrangements have been made to conduct excavations there from August 29th to September 17th. Dr. Bulleid and Mr. Gray will superintend the work on behalf of the Society. A small fund has been accumulating for this purpose for some time, but further donations will be required for the season's work.



“The excavations at Glastonbury Abbey have been recommenced, with the permission of the Trustees, under the co-direction of Mr. Bligh Bond and Mr. Sebastian Evans. The work on the Loretto Chapel is to be completed and a trench cut from the south-west angle of the Lady Chapel towards the cloisters, in the hope of finding some foundations of the earlier churches mentioned by Adam of Domerham. The funds in hand are not nearly sufficient if the work is to be continued, and the treasurer, Mr. St. George Gray, will be glad to receive subscriptions for this work.

“The Council notes with satisfaction that the Abbot’s Kitchen with site-area of one-and-a-half acres,—which used in olden days to form an integral portion of the medieval establishment of the Abbey of Glastonbury and has hitherto been in private hands,—has provisionally been secured for the Church of England by the Diocesan Trustees, at the price of £1,750, the purchase being subject, however, under the Abbey Trust Deed, to confirmation by the Archbishops’ Council. Built 500 years ago the Kitchen is an interesting specimen of early Tudor architecture, which should be safeguarded for the nation, not only as an ancient monument in itself worthy of preservation, but also by reason of the historical associations bound up with the great Benedictine monastery, of which it formed so prominent and useful an adjunct. It is the hope of the Council that both the Kitchen building and site-area may be incorporated in the grounds of the Abbey ruins to which they rightfully belong, and may also be preserved intact in their present condition.

“The Bath and Wells Advisory Committee for the Protection of Churches has been formed this year, for the purpose of assisting clergy or parishioners who desire to obtain trustworthy advice, without charge, on questions relating to the erection, restoration, and enlargement of churches or their fittings. This diocesan body, on which our Society is strongly represented, has already dealt with several applications. The chief objects of the Committee, of which Prebendary Hamlet is honorary secretary *pro temp.*, are set out under three headings in the *Diocesan Gazette* for May, 1921.

“The Ordnance Survey having appointed an Archæology



Officer (Mr. O. G. S. Crawford), active steps are now being taken, through the medium of honorary correspondents in the various counties, to check and revise archæological information given on the 6-inch Ordnance Maps, to use an improved nomenclature, and to make additions in the light of recent archæological discoveries. The Society has been requested to give a helping-hand in furtherance of this scheme, and would, therefore, be glad to hear from those willing to revise Somerset maps, copies of which can be lent for the purpose. Further particulars may be obtained from the report of the Congress of Archæological Societies, sent to members with the programme of this meeting.

“The Natural History Sections have held their usual meetings during the year. Both the Botanical and the Ornithological Sections have appointed divisional recorders in the county; and the former has recently appointed, as its President, Mr. J. W. White, author of the ‘Flora of Bristol.’ The Ornithological Section issued one of its longest reports last spring. In connection with the work of the Botanical Section, Dr. Watson’s report on ‘The Liverworts of Somerset’ has been issued as a separate handbook, price 2s. The Entomological Section has recently lost, by the death of Mr. F. Milton, a keen worker who gave a portion of his Insect collections to the Society, and kept the same in good condition. The Microscopical Section, formed a year ago, held two meetings during the winter, when a large number of microscopes and slides were brought to Taunton Castle for the benefit and instruction of those present.

“The Museum was visited by 8962 persons last year, including 1704 visits from members. This showed an increase of 202 over 1919, which was the largest total previously.

“In accordance with Rule II one-third of the elected members of the Council retire annually by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Those retiring at this meeting are Mr. A. E. Eastwood, the Rev. Preb. Hamlet, the Rev. J. Byrchmore and Mr. H. B. Sheppard, all of whom are willing to act again.”

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, in moving the adoption of the Report, said it showed they were a very “live” Society which

was progressing in all the chief branches of its work and activities. He trusted that a much larger proportion of the members would see their way to increase their small subscription, so that no department of the Society's work would suffer from curtailment. The speaker then proceeded to give a full explanation of the purchase of the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey, and its withdrawal from auction at the price of £1,750. That sum would have to be raised by December 24th next.

The Rev. H. DURBIN LEWIS, Vicar of Crewkerne, seconded, and the Report was adopted unanimously.

### **Finances.**

Capt. R. C. BOYLE, M.C., one of the Hon. Treasurers, presented the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year 1920, and proposed its adoption.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE, F.S.A., seconded, and the adoption of the accounts was then carried.

## Annual Accounts of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1920. (GENERAL ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance at Bank, 31st Dec., 1919	...	14 13 10	By General Printing and Stationery	...	18 8 2
" Members' Subscriptions 1919	...	13 2 6	" Fuel and Light	...	46 1 9
" " " 1920	...	590 13 6	" Repairs to Buildings	...	74 14 9
" " " 1921	...	12 1 0	" Repairs and Renewals of Furnishings	...	13 6 6
" Entrance Fees	...	615 17 0	" General Postages and Telegrams	...	13 13 3
" Donations—General	...	65 12 6	" Insurances	...	30 3 8
" To Illustrations Fund, " Proceedings, " 1919	...	5 4 0	" Rates and Taxes	...	121 3 4
" Museum Receipts	...	31 6 3	" Petty Expenses	...	7 3 5
" Publications and Parchments	...	140 16 11	" Sundry Payments	...	0 10 0
" Wiglesworth Books	...	38 19 6	" Rent of Yard	...	2 0 0
" Rents	...	2 2 6	" Watermain Wayleave	...	0 1 0
" Annual Meeting, Bridgwater	...	31 17 6	" Assistant-Secretary and Curator's Salary	...	262 10 0
" Dividends—New Zealand 4% Stock (Book Account)	...	2 6 9	" Wages of Staff	...	147 9 6
" 5% War Loan Bond	...	4 6 0	" Accountant's Charges	...	5 5 0
" Transfer from Woodward Fund	...	3 10 0	" " Proceedings, " 1919* (including £26 2s. 3d. subscribed to Illustrations Fund)	...	742 10 4
" " " Capital Account, 1920	...	12 0 6	" Removal of Wiglesworth Collection	...	180 12 5
" Bank Overdraft as at 31st December, 1920	...	2 12 7	" Subscriptions to Societies	...	5 11 2
		14 13 1	" Books and Bookbinding	...	4 13 6
		8 12 6	" Annual Meeting	...	37 7 10
			" Transfer to Wiglesworth Deposit Account	...	1 16 7
					49 9 1
					2 2 6
					<u>£974 14 4</u>

\* The total cost to the Society of the "Proceedings," Vol. LXVI, for 1920, was £324 16s. 5d., of which nothing had been paid on 31 December, 1920.

Audited and found correct.

February 12th, 1921.

A. C. MOLE & CO., Incorporated Accountants, Taunton.

H. J. BADCOCK, } Hon. Treasurers.

R. C. BOYLE, }

**WOODWARD FUND, 1920.**

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Transfer to General Account, ...	... 12 0 6	By Balance from 1919 ... 162 7 0
" Balance c/d ...	... 155 10 7	" Interest for the Year ... 5 4 1
	<u>£167 11 1</u>	
		<u>£167 11 1</u>
		155 10 7

**CAPITAL ACCOUNT**

	£ s. d.
Debited by Bank late ...	0 7 7
To Transfer to General Account ...	2 12 7
" Balance - 5% War Loan Bond ...	3 0 2
" Deposit at Bank ...	95 2 9
	129 3 3
	<u>224 6 0</u>
	<u>£227 6 2</u>

**(LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEES).**

	£ s. d.
By Balance, 1919—Deposit at Bank ...	30 3 0
" " 5% War Loan Bond ...	95 2 9
" Bank Interest ...	125 5 9
" Life Membership Fees ...	2 5 5
	99 15 0
	<u>£227 6 2</u>

**BOOK FUND.**

By Balance from 1919 (New Zealand 4% Inscribed Stock) ...	£107 11 4
---	-----------

**WIGLESWORTH COLLECTION ACCOUNT.**

	£ s. d.
By Cash ...	25 0 0
" General Account ...	2 2 6
" Interest... ..	0 3 4
	<u>27 5 10</u>
	<u>£27 5 10</u>

**GENERAL STATEMENT.**

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Deposit at Parr's Bank (Woodward Fund) ...	155 10 7		By Balance, Woodward Fund ...	155 10 7
" " (Capital Account) ...	129 3 3		" Capital Account ...	224 6 0
" " (Wiglesworth Account) ...	27 5 10		" Book Fund ...	107 11 4
	<u>311 19 8</u>		" Wiglesworth Account ...	27 5 10
" Less Overdraft on General Account ...	8 12 6			
	<u>303 7 2</u>			
" New Zealand 4% Stock at cost ...	107 11 4			
" 5% War Loan Bond (£100) ...	95 2 9			
" Balance being amount overdrawn on Receipts and Payments Account ...	8 12 6			
	<u>£514 13 9</u>			

Audited and found correct, February 12th, 1921.

A. C. MOLE & CO., Incorporated Accountants, Taunton.

## The New President.

Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON in proposing the election of Sir Charles Hercules Read, LL.D., P.S.A., F.B.A., as President of the Society for the ensuing year, said it was a pleasure to resign office in favour of such a distinguished successor—a man recognized as one of the chief archæologists in England, possessed of exceptional versatility and learning, coupled with administrative skill and initiative.

Mr. C. TITE seconded the motion, which was adopted with acclamation.

The new PRESIDENT then took the chair, and assured the members he would do his utmost to help forward the work of their Society.

## Election of Officers.

Mr. SEBASTIAN EVANS proposed that the officers of the Society be re-elected, including the four outgoing members of the Council, *viz.*, the Rev. J. Byrehmore, Mr. A. E. Eastwood, the Rev. Preb. J. Hamlet and Mr. H. B. Sheppard; also the election of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson as a Vice-President; and the following as Local Secretaries,—Mr. F. Beale for Weston-super-Mare, Mr. Roger Clark for Street, Dr. H. Downes for Ilminster, the Rev. J. E. W. Honnywill for Frome, the Rev. F. E. W. Langdon for Chard, Mr. R. de Havilland Hoskyns for South Petherton, the Rev. H. D. Lewis for Crewkerne, and Miss Ida Roper for Bristol.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND seconded the motion, which was carried.

## Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE presented the following report which had been submitted by the Somerset Record Society.

The Somerset Record Society, having got behindhand with its publications in consequence of the War, is now endeavouring to pull up arrears. It is on the point of issuing Volume XXXIII, a large collection of documents and extracts illustrative of the History of the Honour of Dunster from the XI to the XVIII Century. A lengthy introduction by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte explains their

bearing upon certain matters connected with the feudal system. This volume will be issued to all who have paid their subscriptions for the years 1917 and 1918.

Volume XXXIV will deal with records of Quarter Sessions in Somerset in the reign of Charles II. The manuscript is now ready for the printers. Among other materials awaiting publication there is an interesting document showing in great detail the internal economy of Glastonbury Abbey.

The finances of the Society are, however, in a very unsatisfactory state. The cost of printing and binding has of late increased so largely that it will no longer be possible to issue an annual volume, unless the Society receives a much larger measure of support in the future.

An analysis of the List of Subscribers for 1918 is not without interest in this connection. Out of a total of 97, no less than 33 were Libraries, many of them on the other side of the Atlantic; 17 were persons living in London or elsewhere at a distance. The whole County of Somerset, including even Bristol, yielded no more than 47. A few new subscriptions about counterbalance losses by death.

It is only too obvious that, under present conditions, the Society cannot carry on its work on an income of about £100 a year.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE said that unless the necessary support came soon he feared the affairs of the Record Society would have to be wound up.

The Rev. G. W. SAUNDERS made an appeal for more subscribers on behalf of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*.

## **Roman Remains, Keynsham.**

An interesting announcement was made by Dom Ethelbert Horne, O.S.B., to the effect that he had lately seen some Roman remains uncovered in the new part of the cemetery on the Bristol Road at Keynsham. Mr. St. George Gray said he had already examined some of the specimens, all of which were undoubtedly Roman. The President suggested that a plan of the buildings might be obtained by probing along the walls.

## **The Presidential Address.**

The President, Sir C. HERCULES READ, LL.D., then delivered his address entitled "Somerset Archæology—a Suggestion," which is printed as the first paper in Part II.



Thanks were accorded the President for his address, on the proposition of Colonel E. St. C. Pemberton, seconded by Dr. Wm. Stewart.

At the close of the meeting the members adjourned for luncheon at the George Hotel.

### **St. Bartholomew's Church, Crewkerne.**

Soon after 2 o'clock the members visited the Parish Church (the Rev. H. D. Lewis, R.D., Vicar).

Mr. A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, F.S.A., said that like so many of the other churches of Somerset this one was almost entirely rebuilt in the course of the XV Century. It was originally a cruciform church with a central tower and transepts. No work was of an earlier date than the XIII Century. The remains of an angle buttress of that date were to be seen inside the Church near the junction of the north aisle with the north transept; and the south transept was also in large part earlier than the bulk of the Church, being probably of the early part of the XIV Century. Most of the masonry of the chancel was probably XIV Century work, the priests' or rectors' doorway, with its ogee head, and the piscina being of distinctly XIV Century character. Otherwise the rest of the Church,—the central tower, the nave and north transept—was rebuilt in the XV Century, and perhaps as late as the early part of the XVI Century. The area of the aisles was considerably widened at this date, and a chapel was added east of the north transept, forming an extra aisle to the choir on that side. The whole work was thoroughly characteristic of the art of the age in the fact that its general design and proportion was vastly inferior to its detail. The detail, as could be seen by the arches of the nave, was rather poor and scanty. Elaborate ornament was confined to certain parts, such as the west doorway. A church of XV Century Gothic as they saw it was a little uninspiring and dull, and it was necessary to look upon it with the eyes of imagination and see it as it appeared with its screen-work, paintings on the walls and coloured glass in the windows. The nave would have had a better effect if it was a bay longer. In the east



wall of the chancel were two doors to the vestry or sacristy which formerly stood behind the altar. They were well worth looking at for the sake of the carving in the spandrels. On the south wall of the chancel was a brass dated 1525 to Thomas Gold, with the request for prayers for his soul scratched out after the Reformation. The corbel carving throughout and the gargoyles on the north side of the Church were uncommonly fine and showed great executive skill. The best bits of architectural detail were the niches with busts of a king and a bishop at the sides of the west doorway, and the whole treatment of the west front was very striking. It was often compared with that of Yatton, which was rather earlier in design and rather better. A most interesting feature was the curious arrangement at the outer angle of the south transept, where there was a recess with a seat. The place was much too small to be used as a cell by a recluse or anchorite. At the back of the recess there had been a small niche, probably with a statue, and the ledge was probably where people left offerings. After calling attention to the handsome XII Century font upon a modern base, Mr. Thompson made some remarks upon the medieval history of the rectory of Crewkerne, which was held in three portions, in the patronage of the Courtenays, earls of Devon. Because there were three rectors of Crewkerne at the same time throughout the medieval period it must not be regarded as a collegiate church. He thought very few of the rectors ever resided there. To be a rector in the Middle Ages was to be non-resident if the living was worth having. The Courtenays were patrons of several churches divided between rectors in a similar way, including the parish churches of Tiverton and Chulmleigh in Devon.

Mr. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., called attention to the extreme shortness of the nave, which he thought might have been planned with a view to its eventual eastward prolongation, by the removal of the central tower. The Cross Church, with its transepts and central tower, represented the earlier type, and it was customary in the XV and XVI Century reconstructions to remove the central mass and clear the church by running the nave right up to the chancel. Sometimes this process was stopped short of the tower. In the case of Crew-

kerne it was probable that as an alternative the old masonry of the tower was cased with Perpendicular work. He wished to point out also the interesting nature of the roof of the north transept with the restoration of which he had been concerned. It was one of the finest features of the Church. In order to retain all the old work, which was very weak, he had held up the main timbers by halving them and inserting steel midribs now invisible from below. The roodloft door was very high up, and probably had some connection with the actual roodbeam.

Mr. THOMPSON added that as rectors were responsible for the chancel and the parishioners for the nave there was very often a dispute between them as to liability for the central tower, and that might explain why it was retained at Crewkerne, instead of being thrown, as in many cases, into the nave.

### Old Grammar School, Crewkerne.

On leaving the Church the members proceeded to the old Grammar School. The Rev. R. G. BARTELOT, author of the "History of Crewkerne School," said that the building in which they were met was erected in 1636. On the same spot an older school stood on the site of the house of the priest of the Chantry of the Holy Trinity, founded by royal licence from Edward II. A.D. 1310. Leland, *temp.* Henry VIII, in his description of Crewkerne said, "the Chirch stondith on the Hylle, and by it is a Grammar Schole, endowid with Landes for an annual Stipende." In the year 1547 the same building was described as "the late Chantry of the Holy Trinity now the free school of Crewkerne."

The wardens' account book gave minute details of the payments made for the building of this school. John Bird, who was appointed warden, March 15th, 1635, was the moving spirit of its erection. Trees were cut on the school estate at Haselbury. The warden charged expenses for riding over to Wikewood Forest, near Ilminster, and buying nine "timber trees" for £14, and hauling them hither by "ploughs of oxen" at a cost of £5 6s. more. The old school was entirely pulled down, and the materials sold piecemeal. Edward Bettscombe

acted as architect, builder and carpenter, for which he was paid £8 in addition to his earnings for piece-work; he received for building "316 pertch of wall at 2s. 11d. per pertch the sum of £46 1s. 8d." Stone was bought from Nicholas Axe of Stoke-sub-Hamdon at a cost of £27 6s. 5d. Local stone was dug at the "Quarr" at Court Barton and "Warrens Quarr." Jasper Thorne supplied 124 "semes" of Hamdon tyle at 11d. per "seme," and Richard Coggyn sold Hardington tyle and was paid £3 11s. 3d. extra for fixing it. Robert Somer and Giles Quarrel of Beaminster glazed the windows for £5 19s. 8d., and Robert Pike received £3 12s. 2d. for 35 bars for the windows and 1s. 6d. more for 6 bars of iron "for the penacles of the porche."

Referring to the statement by Mr. Bartelot that the Crewkerne school was connected with the Chantry of the Holy Trinity in the Church, Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON said one often came across mention of old schools in connection with chantries, and that there were many such early foundations of schools to be traced if one looked for them.

The Local Committee entertained the members to tea on the lawn of Miss Hussey's residence, the Abbey House. Afterwards the President expressed the thanks of the members to the Committee and to Miss Hussey for their kindness that afternoon.

The Rev. H. D. LEWIS, Vicar, and chairman of the Local Committee, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said the chief work of finding accommodation for the visitors had fallen on Mr. J. Humphrey Blake, secretary of the committee, whilst the lady members undertook the management of the tea.

Visits were then made to old cellars adjoining the Market Square (occupied by Messrs. Tompsett, Edmonds & Co.), which were regarded as Elizabethan, *circa* 1570, and the White Hart Inn, which dated from about 1500.

### *Henley Manor.*

Then, by motor and on foot, the members went to Henley Manor, situated a mile-and-a-half due south of the centre of Crewkerne, which was visited by the kind permission of Mr. A. F. Basset (the owner) and Mr. Charles Everitt.

Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON said the greater part of the house was built in the latter part of the XVI Century, when the details of the Gothic period were maintained, the Classical style borrowed from foreign countries having not yet begun to supersede the Gothic. The house consisted chiefly of three blocks. The block they were looking at showed something of the regular Renaissance symmetry. It seemed to be but a wing of the building. The main block faced the courtyard, and there was a wing on the other side which seemed almost detached from the house. He thought that if they went into the matter they would find that probably there was a medieval manor-house there and the wings represented Elizabethan additions, whilst the main block was restored about that time. The entrance at which they were looking was probably a side doorway to a wing ; it was not the natural place for a front doorway.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY said that Mr. Everitt had an ancient parchment which had only recently been found, showing that, centuries ago, a branch of the Basset family held much property in this parish.

The members viewed the house from the different sides, and were allowed to see the interior also.

### **Evening Meeting.**

Following dinner, an evening meeting took place in the grounds of Miss Hussey's residence, the hot weather making an open-air gathering much more desirable than a meeting in the old Grammar School.

The lecturettes and papers given were :—" Popular Illustrations with regard to the Middle Ages," by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson ; " Local Superstitions in West Somerset," by Dr. G. F. Sydenham ; " Piece of Statuary, Glastonbury Abbey Excavations," by Mr. F. Bligh Bond ; " Barrington Fossils," by the Rev. Preb. Hamlet (*see* Part II of this volume) ; and " Notes on the History of Crewkerne," by Mr. W. G. Willis Watson. Those who contributed the above were heartily thanked on the motion of Mr. C. Tite.

## Second Day's Proceedings.

On Wednesday, July 20th, motor conveyances left the Market Square shortly before 10 o'clock for Hinton St. George.

### Hinton House.

When the members had assembled at a spot on the lawns which gave them a good general view of Hinton House, Mr. A. HAMILTON THOMPSON said that the Poulett family, the owners of the place, whose tombs they would see in Hinton Church, derived their name from Pawlett, near Bridgwater, and came into possession of the Hinton estate in the XV Century by the marriage of one of them with the heiress of the Denebaud family, who had been lords of the manor of Hinton for some time before. The family of Poulett (Paulett) gradually grew in importance, and members of a younger branch became Marquises of Winchester and Dukes of Bolton. The person to whom they owed the earliest part of the existing house was in all probability the first Baron Poulett, who was made a peer in 1627 and died in 1649. There must have been an old manor-house there before, but of its history nothing was known. They might imagine it to be a small manor-house of the usual type, to which no doubt the first of the existing wings was added by the first Lord Poulett. Some idea of what the place looked like about the middle of the XVII Century could be gained from the existing house at Brympton. The two houses seemed to have been very parallel in history and design. The building at Hinton represented a step forward in design from the east wing they had seen at Henley Manor on the previous day, the influence of Inigo Jones and his school having come into play in the meanwhile. Each of the windows had a triangular pediment over it—a distinctly foreign feature—and the supporting corbels introduced a classical element. The name of the architect had not survived, but the work seemed to be that of a professional architect, possibly either Inigo Jones himself or one of his pupils. There were certain differences from the work at Brympton, which probably was rather later. There they



had triangular alternating with segmental window-heads, and instead of the house at Brympton being in a sunk garden, as at Hinton, it was on a terrace with a considerable amount of architectural lay-out which added to its interest. As regards the internal arrangement, what was now a set of rooms on the upper floor was no doubt a long gallery originally. In the dining-room they would see a very beautiful plaster ceiling very much of the Inigo Jones type, and bearing the date 1636, which marked the completion of the building. This ceiling was not unlike the fine plaster ceilings which Inigo Jones put in at a later date at Ford Abbey. The rest of the house belonged to a rebuilding, the earliest date for which was 1796, seen in some places on rainwater heads. It was in the somewhat fanciful style of the time—a kind of semi-Gothic. The large saloon was hung with splendid tapestry. Speaking of the house as a whole, Mr. Thompson said that general proportion rather than architectural detail was the outstanding feature which had to be considered in works of this type and date.

Inside the mansion the President thanked Mr. R. M. P. Parsons for his kindness in obtaining permission for the Society to see the interior.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY said that in the hearth tax returns for 1664–65, when John Lord Poulett was in residence, no less than 47 hearths were given.

### **St. George's Church, Hinton.**

Mr. A. HAMILTON THOMPSON said there were a considerable number of interesting points connected with Hinton Church, but it offered no very special architectural problems. The earliest portion left was the western part of the north wall, which was probably of the early XIII Century. The north doorway was blocked up by a transept built in 1814. He thought the Church in the XV Century was, like many of their country churches, an aisleless building with a chancel about the size of the present one. But in the XV Century, as was so common in Somerset, a general rebuilding, though by no means of an ambitious kind, took place. Two chapels were

made, one on each side of the chancel. The roof was of XV Century workmanship, and as one saw it from where he was standing it was rather a daring piece of construction. Mr. Bligh Bond thought there was a certain amount of concealed construction behind what they could see. About 1814 many additions were made to the Church. The tower was a very good example of the second-class type of Somerset towers, resembling generally the one at Norton-sub-Hamdon. The porch had an interesting panelled vault which showed it to be of a date corresponding with the arches of the chancel chapels. The most interesting thing about the Church was the series of monuments it contained. They were rather later than any of the medieval portions of the Church. The oldest was that against the north wall of the north chapel, and was rather later than 1557. It was one of the most interesting examples that could be seen of the blend between medieval Gothic and early Renaissance detail, a mixture which prevailed in most parts of England during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI. There were then a large number of foreign carvers in England, the extent of whose work was admirably summarized by Mr. Gotch in his book on the Architecture of the Early Renaissance. Monuments such as the one to which he was calling attention were the work of local men who had seen and admired what foreign carvers were doing at the time and copied it in their rough way. Next came the tomb, between the chancel and the chapel, of Sir Anthony Poulett and his wife Catherine, who were the parents of the first Lord Poulett. The husband died earlier than his wife. The monument was a good example of that English Renaissance work into which Classical detail was introduced imperfectly, but with picturesque effect. In the tomb of their son, who died in 1649, placed against the east wall of the chapel, Classical influence had altogether superseded traces of medieval feeling. It was a thoroughly typical example of a period in which Classical and foreign Renaissance had ousted the old English traditions. On the opposite side of the chapel, against the east wall of the transept, was a later XVII Century monument to Sir Amias Poulett, which was moved in 1728 from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. It was of the early Queen Anne

style of monumental architecture. Mr. Thompson afterwards mentioned the alterations and additions made to the Church in 1814, and said the vestry was added in 1815. He thought the work at the Church was taken in hand after the additions to the house were completed.

### Barrington Church.

From Hinton St. George the party went on to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Barrington, where Prebendary HAMLET, the Vicar, welcomed the Society.

As far as he knew there had been no change in the ground plan of the Church, save for the addition of two porches, from about 1200 to 1860 when the south aisle was added abolishing the south porch, an opening made into the south transept and a vestry built in the angle of the chancel and south transept abolishing a window. At the same time the doorway into the chancel between the two windows was filled in (*see sketch in the Braikenridge extra-illustrated Collinson*). The chancel had an axis different from that of the nave. The nave roof was said to be a copy in 1860 of the medieval roof and had on the western bosses two coats of arms, one Courtenay; the other with five mascles had not been identified.

There were a few architectural points which he hoped the experts present would elucidate.

Under the tower was a large slab of Pibsbury stone, without inscription, which was said to cover the tomb of the first William Strode of Barrington Court, Col. Strode, *not* one of the Five Members. In the north transept they would find the mural lias tablets mentioned last year at Bridgwater. Behind the picture in the south transept was a small mural tablet of Thomas Harvard who purchased the Court in 1755 and died in 1786. The painted glass of the east window was by Mr. Bentley, the architect of the Cathedral at Westminster; the side windows were by Mr. Kempe. In the vestry might be seen the old plate (*Proc.*, XLV, ii, 150; and LIX, ii, 75). The crest on the large standing paten had not been identified; it may be that of the donor's family, but her maiden name is not known.



Mr. BLIGH BOND agreed that the earliest work to be seen there was about 1200, but thought the transepts had been altered towards the end of the XIII Century, the two windows being probably of that date. They showed plate tracery in the heads. Of coeval date was the beautiful stone piscina in the south transept. That in the north transept was a piscina of about the same date but of much less elaborate character. When the nave roof underwent its entire reconstruction, it would seem that a few of the old bosses had been saved. The date of the old roof would appear to have been about 1450. In the east wall of the chancel there remained two shallow canopied niches for statues. Usually in this position one would have seen on one side the Virgin and on the other, the patron saint of the church. Here, however, St. Mary the Virgin was herself the patron. Unlike most church towers, this tower was octagonal. There were about twelve of this form in the county, and all were associated with churches of the earlier period. The opening above the nave arch appeared to be connected with the rood.

Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON mentioned the two squints as being worthy of notice, and said he thought the remodelling of the transepts took place quite at the end of the XIII Century. The windows would be of about 1280 to 1290 and the elaborate piscina about ten years later. The latter was the most beautiful example of a piscina to be seen in that neighbourhood.

## **Barrington Court.**

From the Church the party went on to the Court. The house was in process of restoration for Col. A. Arthur Lyle, who with Mrs. Lyle chanced to be present. Col. Lyle has acquired the place for a long period of years from the National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic Interest, etc., and all the alterations will be within the limits defined by the Trust as guided by the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings. When the company had assembled in the large hall and at the north end of the east wing, still in their ruinous condition, Mr. J. EDWIN FORBES, F.R.I.B.A., who is in charge

of the work, said that he had been studying the Court and the neighbouring brick building built by the second W. Strode in the reign of William and Mary, on and off for the last five years and had formed opinions as to the dates and growth of the house which were quite possibly wrong. He thought that the shell of the building in which they were standing was built about 1520 and asked them to remember that an earlier house had stood on more or less the same site. He had found traces of it, belonging to the XIII Century, at the north-east angle of the present house and in the adjoining orchard. They would see some fragments of XV Century window tracery lying on the ground in the hall fireplace. He added that he had found, a little way to the south-east of the south front and near the edge of the moat which ran round the earlier house, some other remains which suggested a place of residence from very early days. The shell of the present house had been built as three separate compartments or "lodgings" with external doors to each, another example of which is to be seen at Kirby Hall in Northamptonshire. The south porch had certainly been added later; the mouldings to this porch and the chimney-stack on its west face were of a type usually found between 1560 and 1570. At about that date the main structure externally was altered to what it was to-day, with of course the exception of the sash windows. The next traceable external alterations took place he thought when the second William Strode erected the brick buildings in the reign of William and Mary. All the earlier wood-work of the Court including the floor and roof beams were then removed, presumably because of dry-rot, since there is no trace of fire. At the same time the interior of the house was entirely rearranged; that arrangement and construction remain till this day. The west porch was built about seventy years ago. The time had not yet come to speak final words, and he hoped as the work went on to learn yet more as to the architectural history of the house.

Speaking outside the house on the south front, where the members had a view of the central porch, Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON said they had heard of two dates of the house from Mr. Forbes—1520 and about fifty years later. Kirby



BARRINGTON COURT, East wing.  
A cider-cellar through the XIX Century and until 1921



Hall, which had been mentioned, dated from 1572-74. Barrington Court represented an earlier and more purely Gothic type of work than Kirby, but there was just that quality in the work which showed the coming influence of the Renaissance,—in the symmetry of the design and the elevation. Window corresponded with window and gable with gable. The most beautiful feature was the series of twisted chimneys, which might be compared with those at Thornbury Castle, which was in large part built by the Duke of Buckingham in Henry VIII's time. At Barrington the late Gothic influence seen in the earlier part was skilfully combined with the Elizabethan work of the later. Upon the sides of the porch of the house were a large number of mason's marks. It was extremely difficult to form any definite conclusion about such marks, but their collection and tabulation might be used with caution as a basis for estimating the work of individual masons in particular districts.

Prebendary HAMLET asked those present to ponder carefully what Mr. Forbes had told them as the result of such an examination as the building had not before been subjected to. He mentioned in support of what Mr. Thompson had said that Mr. Forbes had found windows in the south front never intended for the admission of light and inserted only to increase the symmetry of design. He said also that Mr. Thomas Bond (*Proc.*, XXIII, ii, 28) spoke of the building as of one date and that the reign of Henry VIII, and "assumed" that the builder was Henry Daubeney the first Earl of Bridgwater who died in 1548. Dr. Norris (*S. Petherton*, 1882, p. 126) had adopted this view because it was Mr. Bond's and it had passed on into various guide books. They now knew that Barrington Court was not of one date nor built by any one man. There was unpublished documentary evidence which would support what the architectural examination had revealed. The Earl of Bridgwater may have built the shell of which Mr. Forbes had told them.

Mr. W. L. RADFORD drew attention to the interesting will of Sir Giles Daubeney (died Jan. 1445-6) made at Barrington in the days of the old house and containing allusions to it (See *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, I, 243-246).



## South Petherton.

On arrival at South Petherton members were allowed time for lunch at the Crown Hotel Assembly Room, where refreshments were provided.

### CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.

When the party had assembled in the Church, Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON said he thought the story of the building told itself pretty clearly. There was a general similarity between the ground-plan and that of Barrington Church. The building was very much enlarged in the XV Century. No doubt the original Church was an aisleless cruciform building with the chancel rather shorter than at present. This was largely rebuilt in the course of the XIII Century, to the third quarter of which, about 1260, belonged most of the work of the existing chancel and the crossing below the tower. All this work was of very good character, and Mr. Thompson called attention to its details. The chancel was apparently lengthened rather later. A good deal of work was done in the transepts in the XV Century, when the nave was entirely rebuilt in the characteristic style of the neighbourhood, of which they had just visited a good example earlier in the day at Hinton St. George. The mouldings of the capitals in the nave were treated in the somewhat bald and ineffective manner which was prevalent in that part of Somerset. If they missed in this work the beauty of the work of a century earlier, they must remember that in the XV Century the Church would have been full of screen-work, the walls were covered with paintings and the windows were filled with stained glass, so that the stonework was merely a frame for the exhibition of the skill of the minor crafts. Richard Symonds visited South Petherton Church when he was in Somerset with the King's forces in 1644, and in his published "Diary" he recorded the shields of arms he saw in the windows and on monuments in the Church, and also in the windows of houses in the town. It should also be remembered that these large XV Century naves and their furniture testify to the prosperity of the laity



BARRINGTON COURT. Work in progress.  
Discovery of heads of lights in the Hall windows.





of the time. The responsibility for the maintenance of the church fabric was divided between rector and parishioners. There could be no doubt that at South Petherton the nave was entirely rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners, while the proprietors of the rectorial tithes did not see any reason to rebuild the very good XIII Century chancel. The proprietors of the rectory and patrons of the vicarage of South Petherton were Bruton Priory, to whom the rectory was granted by Henry II in return for the surrender of their claims on the church of Witham, not far from Bruton.

Mr. BLIGH BOND, in drawing attention to the octagonal tower, said he had been reminded that the number of these towers in the county was greater than had formerly been thought. There were certainly twelve of them, the parishes in which they were situated being,—Barrington, Barton St. David, Bishops Hull, Doulling, Ilchester, North Curry, Pitminster, Podymore, Somerton, South Petherton, Stoke St. Gregory, and Weston Bampfylde. He pointed out the mark of the old pointed XIII Century roof on the tower wall at east of nave. The nave had unfortunately been cleared of all its ancient internal features and in place of medieval oak there was a desert expanse of modern pitch-pine. Two stone corbels built into the walls at the south porch appeared to be Romanesque. These suggested the foundation of an early church there of which all other traces had disappeared. There was a beautiful brass in the south transept which had been restored by the Daubeney family in the present century. There might have been at one time a wooden spire on the octagonal tower, covered with lead.

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“KING INA’S PALACE.”

From the Church the members walked to the residence known as “King Ina’s Palace,” which was viewed by kind permission of Mrs. Hoskyns.

Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON, addressing the company on the lawn, said that it was an example of the smaller type of manor-house, of which they would see a most interesting early specimen at Brympton, from which the large type which they had

visited at Barrington was developed. With a few modern alterations and additions it had been little enlarged since the XV Century. The name "King Ina's Palace" was entirely fanciful so far as the present house was concerned. The connection of Ina with South Petherton had a certain amount of authority, but if they could see Ina's actual palace it would be very much like the house of Harold shown in the Bayeux tapestry, or even more primitive. In all probability the attribution of the existing building to Sir Giles Daubeney, lord of the manor in the latter part of the reign of Henry VI, was correct. The plan as compared with that of the ordinary medieval manor-house was rather unusual. The hall was usually found in the middle of the house with the great chamber and the cellar below at one end and the servants' part of the house, including the kitchen, at the other. Here there seemed to be an instance of a slight variation, the hall occupying the main block of the house, and at the end a two-storied wing, containing the kitchen, with the great chamber or solar on the first floor. As a rule the room below the solar was used as a storehouse. Here, as time went on, it was converted into a dining-room. The house contained some good detail and was an excellent example of a manor-house of a country gentleman in the later part of the XV Century.

Members of the party were able to inspect the interior of the house, as well as the outside, and their study of the building was aided by a number of prints, drawings, etc., showing how it appeared before any modern alterations were carried out.

Before the party returned to the conveyances to proceed to Martock, the Court House, occupied by Miss Johnson, was visited.

### **Martock Church.**

When the members had assembled in the Church of All Saints at Martock, Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON said that, as far as the nave was concerned, this was the most beautiful church which had yet been visited. It was less picturesque, perhaps, than Crewkerne, where the plan was irregular and

unusual, and it had no individual oddities of design, but it was the most splendid example of straightforward XV Century building to be found among the larger churches of the county. In all probability the Church in the XI and XII Centuries was a cruciform building. The spacing of the windows of the aisles did not agree with the spacing of the bays of the nave arcades, which was always a sign of some variation from an original plan. Probably there had been a tower in the middle of the Church, with transepts on each side, and when in the XV Century the nave was rebuilt the tower was removed, the crossing thrown into the nave, and the walls of the aisles rebuilt in line with the north and south end walls of the transept. Parallel examples were common: a striking instance was to be found at Saffron Walden in Essex, and the most instructive example of such a development had been worked out in a series of plans in Doctor Walker's history of the Cathedral church of Wakefield. At Martock they again saw the effect of the responsibility of different people for the nave and the chancel. The Church was at an early date given to the Abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel in Normandy,<sup>1</sup> but at the beginning of the XIII Century Bishop Jocelin arranged with the Abbot and convent an exchange, in consequence of which the Church was appropriated to the Treasurership of Wells Cathedral, the Treasurer taking the great tithes of the parish and having the right of presentation to the vicarage. It was agreed that the Prior and convent of Otterton in Devon should pay 100*s.* yearly to the Vicar of Martock, from which the Vicar was to send 53*s.* 4*d.* to the Prior of Merton in Surrey as compensation for some unspecified claim. Upon the Treasurer of Wells Cathedral as Rector devolved the repair of the chancel of Martock Church. The Treasurer could not afford to spend large sums on an appropriated church, and would have to consider his repairs carefully. This was the characteristic attitude of a medieval rector to his church, and a medieval rector's relation to his benefice was that of a tithe-holder, not unlike that of a lay rector in our own day. The XIII Century window of five lights in the chancel might possibly have been

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XIX, ii, 94.

placed there in the early days of the appropriation of Martock to the Treasurership. The nave, on the other hand, was due to the liberality of the parishioners. It was contemporary with and similar to the splendid nave at Lavenham in Suffolk. Its roof was the finest timber roof in Somerset, with the possible exception of the beautiful panelled roof at Shepton Mallet. As he had remarked elsewhere, what they saw to-day was merely the shell of the medieval building, which had lost its colour decoration and stained glass. Perhaps the crowning beauty of the work was the series of foliated tabernacles or recesses (now containing painted figures of the Apostles), which helped to make the clerestory the glorious thing it was. The great west window was effectively framed by the arch between the nave and the tower, the side of which towards the nave was enriched with fine panelling. Probably the arcades connecting the nave with the chapels of the chancel were constructed at the joint expense of the rector and the parishioners.

Mr. BLIGH BOND remarked that the tower had been built against the old west wall of the Church, and the marks remaining on the wall within showed that the ancient nave was much narrower than the present one. There had probably been screenwork right across the Church to the east of the nave, but both this and all the other old wood fittings had been swept away. At the east end of the chancel there was a notable Early English window. He thought it probable that the chancel had been widened in later years to correspond with the full width of the chancel-arch when the rebuilding of the rest of the Church had taken place.

After referring to what Richard Symonds said in his "Diary" about Martock Church, and quoting what Thomas Gerard of Trent wrote about Martock in his "Particular Description of Somerset," the Rev. G. W. SAUNDERS, Vicar, called attention to a very curious buttress on the north side of the Church near the tower which was evidently connected with the playing of the game of fives in the churchyard. Notches cut in the buttress facilitated its use as a ladder to fetch balls which lodged on the roof of the aisle, and when it was decided to stop the playing of the game against the tower.





INTERIOR OF MARTOCK CHURCH.

*From a Drawing by Mr. Richard Walter, 1859.*





the edges of the buttresses were chamfered to prevent it being used as formerly. The fives players, driven from the churches, went to the public-houses and there erected their "towers," which was the local name for fives-courts. (See also *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, xvii, 75-77, Dec. 1921).

The large and small stone masonry to be seen in the Church was noticed; also the aumbry behind the altar. This was formerly in the east wall of the eastern vestry, which at the alteration was thrown into the chancel, the east wall raised, and the lancet windows reinserted.

Mr. W. L. RADFORD said that he had seen—in the collection of the late Dr. W. W. Walter at Stoke-under-Ham,—a wooden shield bearing the date 1513 which was taken down from the roof of Martock Church when it was restored in 1746.

This is now preserved in the vestry of the Church, where also is hung a drawing of the interior of the Church as it was in 1859, reproduced in the accompanying plate (see also *Som. and Dor. N. & Q.*, xv, 251).

### Ancient House at Martock.

From the Church the party went to the very interesting old house belonging to Miss Chubb, situated on the opposite side of the road. The date of the earliest portion was considered by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Bond to be about 1240, whilst the date given to a semi-detached hall was 1330.

The members were afterwards entertained to Tea in the grounds of Ashfield House by Mrs. John Bradford, and their sincere and grateful thanks to her were suitably expressed by the Rev. Preb. Hamlet.

### Evening Entertainment.

After dinner the visitors were entertained by the Local Committee to a *Conversazione* and Concert on the lawn of the Abbey House, the programme including, in addition to vocal and instrumental music, some practical demonstrations in "first aid" by the local Girl Guides. Mr. R. H. Symons arranged the programme.

Mr. Henry Symonds proposed and Mr. Charles Tite seconded a vote of thanks to those who had taken part in the concert, to the Girl Guides, and to Miss Hussey for the use of her garden ; also to Mr. Humphrey Blake for all he had done in securing sufficient accommodation for the large number of members attending the meeting.

### **Third Day's Proceedings.**

The motor vehicles started from the Market Square at the same time on Thursday, July 21st, as on the previous day.

### **Merriott Church.**

At All Saints Church, Merriott, where the first stop was made, the Rev. S. E. Percival, Vicar, welcomed the Society again, as he had done thirty years previously, and called attention to an interesting old gable-end cross which was believed to be part of the oldest church there.

Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON said that the whole eastern bay of the nave and the chancel were entirely rebuilt in the days of the " Gothic Revival " by Ferrey, the well known architect. The only old portions of the Church were the three western bays of the nave, and the porch and tower. Ferrey's chancel was entirely new. Of the earlier church there were some traces at the west end, but, as it stood, the Church was rebuilt entirely in the XV Century upon the ordinary local lines. There was a strong resemblance between the porch and that of Norton-sub-Hamdon Church, which might almost have been the work of the same master-mason. The canopied niche above the outer doorway was a specially beautiful feature. The construction of the piers and arches of the nave arcades presented characteristics like those at South Petherton. Alluding to the cross to which the Vicar had called attention Mr. Thompson said it was possibly as early as the XII Century, the figure of Our Lord being of a very crude type. Whether it was a gable or the top of a churchyard cross it was difficult to say. The very interesting stone let into the wall of the vestry might also be of XII Century date. It seemed too

small for the tympanum over a window or doorway. It was an oblong stone on which appeared to be two birds quarrelling, and in the background a small sheep. Undoubtedly some allegorical or mythical story was alluded to in it. One other point worth notice was the wall tablets of the Church. A few of them were real works of art, possessing beauty of lettering and thorough adequacy of design.

Mr. BLIGH BOND said that one of the birds on the stone referred to appeared to represent an eagle and the other a swan, whilst the little animal might be meant for a pig. Above one of the other birds was a very small dove. He had ascertained from the Vicar that the windows now seen at the east end of the north and south aisles were originally, before the lengthening of the Church, in the return walls to the east. The aisles were then much shorter than at present. Excellent drawings of the Church were to be seen in the Pigott Collection (1831) and in the extra-illustrated "*Collinson*" (1848) in the Society's Museum.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY mentioned that a leaden heart case, which was found in a cavity of the north chancel wall at Merriott in 1862 was to be seen in the Society's Museum at Taunton (*Proc.*, XI, ii, 11; and XVII, i, 74-76).

Mr. W. L. RADFORD has sent a note upon the stone in the vestry wall at Merriott, in which he points out that it probably represents Christian souls as doves sheltering from the dragon, the power of evil, on the boughs of the sacred tree. The motive is borrowed from pagan sources, exemplified by the legend of Sigurd, who, after slaying the dragon, heard two birds talking together in a tree, advising him to slay Regin and gain the treasure. Such stones were spiritualised for purposes of Christian instruction through familiar forms of art; and the present stone is an interesting example of the "Pagan-Christian overlap," of which Dr. Colley March was an exponent. The same device may be seen on the borough seal of Chard, and other examples occur on encaustic tiles found on the site of St. Nicholas' Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham, Muchelney Abbey, etc.

**Norton-sub-Hamdon Church.**

The next stop was made at Norton-sub-Hamdon, where the fine medieval columbarium on the margin of the churchyard was noticed by members before they entered the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON, speaking in the Church, said the main point to which he would direct attention was the design and elevation of the building. The details were very like those of the other churches they had visited, and needed no full description. The whole church was rebuilt in the XV Century, and though the nave was heightened a clerestory was not added. High arcades were made to run right through the Church with a hardly noticeable arch between the nave and chancel. The design of the high and narrow aisles, the large windows in which supplied all the lateral light of the nave, was exactly parallel to that of the Church at Cannington. With the exception of the tower at Hinton, he thought Norton tower was the finest they had seen in that year's excursions. The tall arch opening to the Church with its panelled soffit, the big west window, so admirably framed within the arch, and the doorway, all constituted a most excellent piece of design. The tower was of the same type as that at Hinton, and though not in the first class of Somerset towers it stood very high in the second class. The south porch had much in common with the porch they had seen at Merriott. In the aisles they would notice a feature which appeared also at South Petherton and Martock,—a series of wall-shafts dividing the bays beneath the wall-pieces of the roofs. In the tracery of the windows were considerable portions of old stained glass, mostly figures of saints, of XV Century date. The font in use was a modern alabaster one in which XII Century details were to some extent imitated, but he learnt that the early XIII Century font was in the dovecote and was used as a stand for a drum of petroleum. It would be an excellent thing if it could be brought back to the Church.

Mr. BLIGH BOND said he was indebted to Colonel Trask for particulars respecting the restoration of this Church some

fifty-five years ago, which resulted in the removal of all the old woodwork left in the nave and chancel. There had been an ancient rood-screen, and this, or what remained of it, had been fitted into the tower arch to form a vestry, and it was this screen which had been destroyed by fire in July, 1894, when the tower was struck by lightning and the old peal of bells destroyed. By great effort the nave roof had been preserved. The effects of the fire upon the Ham Hill free-stone was strikingly obvious in the bright pink discolouration it had caused. There was a notable case of this at Sherborne. He pointed out the vast extent of plain wall-space above the nave arcade, now wrongly stripped of its plaster covering, and suggested the view that this space had been provided for frescoes. Probably various scriptural subjects had been recorded there. The south porch seemed to be the oldest remaining part of the building and it belonged to the Decorated period. Both nave and aisles were covered by a single roof, as at Cannington.

Later, Mr. Bond announced that Miss Trask had informed him that when she was a girl a very old man in the village had told her that high up on the nave wall there used to be a picture of the devil with a pitchfork casting souls into hell. This seemed to bear out his view as to the purpose of the high plain wall-spaces mentioned. It was also stated that fragments of the molten bells and scorched woodwork from the fire were to be seen in the Society's Museum.

#### THE DOVECOTE.

Subsequently to the meeting, Lieut.-Colonel Quantock Shulldham wrote to say that the dovecote was not included in the churchyard, though adjoining it. It remained part of the manor, the churchwardens paying him a yearly rent for its use. The court-house of the manor, long since pulled down, was not far away, which no doubt accounted for the position of the dovecote.

The Rev. Dom ETHELBERT HORNE has sent the following information :—

It is difficult to fix the date of the Norton Dovecote, but the  
*Vol. LXVII (Fourth Series, Vol. VII), Part I.*



'glover' on the top suggest a Jacobean style. The weather-stones of the buttresses would seem to be earlier than this. Inside the door, on the left splay, is cut the date 1785, but the building is obviously much older than that. A somewhat unusual feature is the plain wall in the interior, to the height of about 5 feet. Usually the nest-holes begin about a foot above the floor. This plain wall-space limits the nest-holes to about 450, which is few for a dove-cote of this size. These holes go straight into the wall and are not of the usual L-shape. The trap-door for closing the exit under the glover is still in place. The two ventilators were probably closed with wooden lattice. The internal diameter is about 14 feet and the walls are 3 feet in thickness. The height to the wall-plate is 14 feet, and it is the same again to the apex of the roof. The dove-cote is well built of Ham Hill stone, and is roofed with stone tiles. (*See also "A Book of Dovecotes,"* by A. O. Cooke, pp. 224-225: and "*Norton-sub-Hamdon,*" by Chas. Trask, pp. 58, 84).

## Stoke-under-Ham.

### FIVES-COURT.

On stopping at Stoke-under-Ham the party inspected the Fives-Court behind the Fleur-de-Lis Inn. The Rev. G. W. SAUNDERS explained that when fives playing had been discouraged against the church towers many country inns built them in their grounds. These fives-courts, which were always known as "towers," were copies of the lower stage of a church tower and, as here, often had side buttresses set diagonally. John Palmer and Frederick Fane of Stoke, the local champions, after beating the representatives of Bath, c. 1855, claimed to be the champions of England. (For further information see *Som. and Dor. N. & Q.*, Dec., 1921, vol. xvii, 75-77).

### THE CHURCH.

Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON, speaking in Stoke Church, said it was the most interesting church included in their excursion. He did not add the most beautiful, because he did not want in any sense to follow the bad habit of undervaluing the local work of the XV Century in the presence of work of an earlier date. The design and general arrangement at Stoke were uncommon in Somerset, and the Church afforded a good

example of a building which had grown up in the earlier middle ages and had been left with few alterations by later medieval builders. The work appeared to stop nearly at the point where most of the numerous local works of rebuilding began. In admiring the beauty of this Church, a fabric of unusual interest, it should not be forgotten that the later work had its own special beauty; it was executed under economic conditions very different from those under which Stoke Church was built and improved; the work in churches like Martock showed how remarkably vigorous was the old age of Gothic architecture, which some people chose to consider decadent. The aisleless nave and chancel were substantially those of the Norman church, but the transepts were later additions. Very often where transepts were found in a medieval church, it was a sign that the building had been cruciform from the beginning. These transepts, however, appeared to have been added as chapels, and originally there was no tower. Whether the chancel ended in a rectangle, as now, or in an apse was uncertain, but there was no evidence of there having been an apse. The eastern buttresses of the chancel appeared to be original and of the XII Century, though an east wall of the XV Century had been built right up to the face of the early buttresses. Subsequent additions included the two transepts and the south porch; and there, with the exception of insertions, the growth of the Church ended. There was one original window on the south side of the chancel, which had been opened up as recently as 1917. On the north and south sides of the nave could be seen two heads of windows probably of the end of the XI Century. Each of those windows and that in the chancel had its head carved. In the XIII Century much wider windows were inserted and the old one on the north side of the chancel was destroyed altogether. About 1857 the chancel-arch was entirely "restored"; the old stones had been re-used, but the work was for the most part modern. The detail of the arch showed that it had been rebuilt later than the original church. After pointing out the alterations made to allow the insertion of the roodloft, Mr. Thompson referred to the north doorway with its extremely interesting tympanum, which he described. The windows in the chancel were, he



said, inserted about the middle or latter part of the XIII Century. Those on the north side were of a somewhat composite character, as they appeared to have been altered in the XIV Century. Outside the chancel was the old XII Century corbel table. With regard to the work of the transepts, the north transept with the tower above it seemed to have been the first of the two to be built, probably as early as the second quarter of the XIII Century. The tower was a very good piece of XIII Century work: the corbels of the vaulting of the ground-floor deserved notice, their foliated capitals being good examples of West-Country work of this type. The south transept was a very beautiful piece of design. Its effect depended on the series of four windows in the east and west walls, and the only attempt at decoration or carving was the interesting series of little heads between the spandrels. The design was not unlike that of the transeptal chapel at Minchinhampton, in Gloucestershire, which was rather later. Everybody who came into the Church noticed at once the big double piscina which occupied the south-east angle of the chancel and another in the south chapel which was rather the better of the two. They were of a date a little before 1300. Another interesting piscina was practically coeval with the arch leading to the south transept to which it was attached. Another point to be noticed in connection with the XIII Century work was the low-side window in the chancel. Such windows were probably used by servers standing there with a small bell during Mass to warn people who might be in the churchyard that the moment of the consecration of the elements was approaching. A point in favour of this conclusion was that such windows were not common after the middle of the XIV Century, when sanctus bellcotes were added, taking the place of the old arrangement. As to the theory that they were used for purposes of confession, it generally would have been impossible to be heard through them without raising the voice very considerably. The west window of the Church was XIV Century work. The most interesting late additions to the building were the heightening of the nave wall and the insertion of a window to light the roodloft, and the insertion of the east window, with probably the rebuilding of the

east wall. Reference was also made to effigies and tombs (especially to the interesting wall-burial near the north porch), the squints, the room above the porch (which might have been a lodging for the sacrist of the Church or the parish chaplain), the font of the late XII or early XIII Century, and the stone screen between the north transept and the Church. This screen did not belong to its present position, and it might have come from some other chapel in the neighbourhood,—possibly from the Chapel of St. Nicholas in the Castle not far from the Church.

Mr. BLIGH BOND said that the stone screen referred to could not have originally belonged to the Church. It had suffered a double removal, involving great mutilation. He went on to speak of the original nave as having very small windows and a roof much lower than the present one. In later days, when provision was made for one of the ornate roodlofts of the XV–XVI Centuries there came the necessity for raising the whole proportion of height in the nave and lighting the rood. The eastern section of the ceiling over the roodloft was, as was customary, made specially ornamental, and in the present case the ornamental part was seen to come out much further westward than usual. The figures carved upon the early tympanum in the north doorway were zodiacal, Sagittarius being represented. These zodiacal emblems were known to be associated with the Twelve Apostles, and he was able to say also, with the Twelve Tribes of Israel, though this fact was not so well known, and the matter was still obscure. The low-side window seen in the chancel was a feature about which many rival opinions existed, but it was best to look for a practical reason for it. It might have been used for the ringing of a bell, or even for the exhibition of a light at the Consecration, which appeared to be the explanation of a small window in the wall of the clerestory at St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, just over the position of the rood. Attention was called to the old-fashioned hour-glass for the preacher.

### **Montacute.**

On arrival at Montacute time was allowed for lunch before the members assembled in the

## CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE.

MR. HAMILTON THOMPSON said that though a certain amount of ancient work was left in the Church at its restoration it was difficult to say what was old and what was new work. The older work had been faithfully imitated as far as possible. Whether the original Church was cruciform, with a central tower, or whether the transepts were added at a later date was doubtful. Probably the old chancel, of which the arch remained, extended to about half the length of the present chancel. The date of the chancel arch was about 1130. There was no indication of the existence of a central tower at this date, and the transeptal chapels appeared, as at Stoke, to be later additions. The chancel was evidently enlarged late in the XIII Century, to which date the transeptal chapels also belonged. The north porch with the chamber above seemed to have been added very much about the same time. The present tower was built in the XV Century. The chapel on the north side was of some importance, and in the XV Century a sort of inner porch was built connecting the north porch with it. The inner porch now contained the font. There was a good piscina in the north transept, and in the middle mullion of the east window was a small corbel and recess of the XIV Century which no doubt were intended to hold the figure of the saint to whom the altar was dedicated. An interesting feature of the Church was the series of tombs of the Phelips family. The earliest was ascribed to the year 1484. The effigies, however, were very roughly carved and were difficult to date accurately, and it was doubtful whether the ascription was correct. Another tomb was very much later than the inscription upon it, but there was no doubt about that ascribed to Thomas Phelips and Elizabeth his wife, which was a very characteristic tomb of the last quarter of the XVI Century, and not unlike the tombs they had seen at Hinton and in the chancel at Stoke. The tomb on the west side was a fine monument of the end of the XVII Century. The tower was of the handsome local type. A band of quatrefoils was cut away on one side of it, no doubt to facilitate the playing of fives against the tower-wall.

Mr. BLIGH BOND called attention to the interesting old corbel under the organ gallery—the only old one of the set. He also pointed out the Black-letter inscriptions in the reredos and on a tablet in the chancel. The date 1543 appeared in the former. The two large niches also in the east wall, apparently prepared for statuary, were similarly inscribed. The date 1543 would be a critical one in the era of reform, and he would like Mr. Hamilton Thompson to say something on the subject. The lettering on the reredos was taken from the Psalms and that in the niches gave the Commandments. It was very unusual to find these of such early date. They were generally placed following the order of James I. He questioned whether the chancel arch had been moved, and he thought that before this point could be decided, the date of the hagioscope or squint in the chancel wall must be ascertained. The date of the Romanesque work in the Church was anything from 1080 to 1100.

Mr. THOMPSON said the inscriptions had been much recut in modern times. He did not think the interesting shaft of a churchyard cross still left was earlier than the XV Century. On the head of the churchyard cross at Stoke they might have noticed the figure of the Crucifixion on one side and the Virgin and Child on the other. The figures of Mary and John were invariably medieval accompaniments to the rood, and when the rood was found without those figures it might be regarded as a modern innovation.

Mr. GRAY stated that the church plate included a cup and cover of 1573, and that the font was Early Perpendicular.

#### MONTACUTE PRIORY.

By permission of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dare the members were able to inspect the gatehouse of the Priory.

An address dealing with its history was given by Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON, who, after mentioning that the term “*Mons Acutus*” was given after the Conquest to the sharp hill which rose above the village, said the miraculous cross of wood which was found there in the days of King Canute was presented by Tofig, the Danish owner, to the Church of Wal-

tham in Essex, which, from the possession of the relic, became known as Waltham Holy Cross. Robert, Earl of Mortain, who founded the Priory at Montacute was half-brother to the Conqueror and received great gifts of land from him. The Priory was associated with the great Abbey at Cluny in France. There were thirty-one priories of the Cluniac order founded in England. Many of them were large and at Lewes there were about seventy monks, which was a large number for an English monastery at that date. The Cluniac priories were not independent monasteries and the priors were appointed by the Abbot of Cluny. Consequently such priories were regarded as members of the Abbey of Cluny, and in the XIV Century, when troubles arose between England and France, the Cluniac priories shared the fate of the Alien Priories, as they were called, and underwent the danger of dissolution or suppression. In that respect they were much less fortunate than the Cistercian monasteries, which were allowed to remain untouched. But Montacute was allowed to continue as an independent Priory of the Benedictine rule. All that remained of Montacute Priory was the magnificent and lofty gatehouse, which was built between 1480 and 1500. The cardinal's hat on one of the bosses might be an allusion to Cardinal Morton, the Archbishop of Canterbury at the time. The initials T. C., however, were usually taken as referring to Thomas Chard, the last prior, and, if this were so, the gatehouse cannot have been finished till after 1500. The battlements were of very much the same type as those at Crewkerne Church. Montacute Parish Church, though appropriated to the monastery, had nothing to do with it so far as the services were concerned. Very likely the Black-letter inscriptions they had seen in the Church were put up by the lay rector who acquired possession on the dissolution of the monastery and had Protestant tendencies.

Mr. BLIGH BOND said that the initials T. C. under a mitre over the gate (for Thomas Chard, prior, 1514-1532) supplied evidence of date. He remarked that the long drought might make the foundations of the priory church visible on the grass ; also the line of the monastic buildings.



## MONTACUTE HOUSE.

When the party had arrived before the west front of Montacute House (which was visited by permission of the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, K.G.), Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON spoke on the history and design of the mansion. He said it was built by Thomas Phelips about the year 1580. Of his four sons, Edward, the youngest seemed to have been his favourite. This Edward, who rose high in the favour of Queen Elizabeth and King James I, and was Speaker of the House of Commons, was rich enough to buy Montacute from his brother John. John of Padua, who was said to have designed Montacute and Longleat, never existed so far as was known. On the other hand, neither Sir John Thynne at Longleat nor Thomas Phelips at Montacute were their own architects. Country gentlemen had not the education and training, or the time, which would enable them to design masterpieces of such a kind. Thomas Phelips no doubt employed a master-mason who was trained in architecture. That master-mason might have been John Thorpe, who had the oversight of a considerable number of houses of that period, and to whom Kirby Hall had been attributed; but it was more likely that the house was the work of some master-mason who was skilled in working in the local stone of which it was built. The completion of the building must be placed in the time of Sir Edward Phelips, as the date 1599 occurred on the marble-piece in the dining-room, but the date of the design and main fabric of the house might be put back to about 1580. The present entrance-front did not belong to the original plan. It came from the manor-house of Clifton Maubank, near Yeovil. In 1786 the then Sir Edward Phelips attended the sale of the materials of Clifton Maubank House and bought the porch, which was re-erected at Montacute in the following year. Beautiful as it was, this addition to some extent spoilt the symmetrical plan of Montacute. The house was built on the **H** or double **E** plan, which was a fashionable plan of the day, and had nothing to do, as was sometimes supposed, with the name of Queen Elizabeth. In the details could be seen the preservation of the Gothic tradition in domestic archi-

ture, which was so noticeable in the earlier work at Barington Court. Montacute showed a development in symmetrical design in the way in which window matched window and gable matched gable, etc. But the architecture was still Gothic and there was no intrusion of Renaissance details, save in minor parts of the fabric. England was then divided politically from the Renaissance countries—Italy and France—and what Renaissance influence came from them had first to pass through the somewhat corrupt medium of Holland and Germany. Not until the days of Inigo Jones did the true classical Renaissance come into this country.

Inside the house, Mr. Thompson said that from an architectural point of view the principal and original entrance-front of the house was on the east side, where the building formed the central object of a beautiful lay-out. The nine large statues of “worthies” on the east front, though interesting ornaments, were without much individual artistic value. The great feature of the interior of the house was the long gallery on the top floor, a spacious room running from one end of the house to the other, and used, as was frequently the case in Elizabethan houses, as a promenade in wet weather.

The representation of “Skimmington riding” on a frieze under the cornice of the Hall caused great interest. It has been described in Barrett’s “Somersetshire,” pp. 160–162, etc.

### **Brympton House.**

The members went on from Montacute to Brympton d’Everey, where, by the kindness of Captain and Mrs. E. A. B. Clive (sister of the present owner, Mr. R. Ponsonby-Fane), they visited Brympton House, where they were allowed access to all the rooms, in some of which were exhibited special collections which had been got together by the late Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B.

Dr. G. F. SYDENHAM was the first speaker and he said that Brympton has been held by four families only since the Conquest—d’Everey, Stourton, Sydenham and Fane; and curiously each family had held it about two hundred years.



It came into the possession of the Sydenhams by the marriage of John Sydenham of Combe Sydenham with Joan Stourton the only child of John Stourton of Brympton. The Sydenhams held it until early in the XVIII Century, when the last of the branch and the last baronet, Sir Philip Sydenham, sold it to his cousin Humphrey Sydenham of Dulverton. Humphrey soon sold it to Mr. Fane whose descendants still held it. Part of the present house was built about 1650 by Sir John Posthumous Sydenham. Family tradition asserts that the south front was designed by Inigo Jones, and this is probable as Jones was a protégé of the Earl of Pembroke whose daughter Sydenham married as his second wife.

Mr. HAMILTON THOMPSON followed with an address on the architecture of the house. He said the building before them, combined with the small house between it and the Church, was a valuable example of the development of English domestic architecture from the medieval period to the culmination of Classical Renaissance work. The smaller building in the main was a small XV Century manor-house: it was, he believed, the original manor-house of Brympton before the larger house was begun. This smaller house belonged to the d'Evercies and afterwards to the Stourtons. The manor of Brympton was an interesting example of the process of sub-infeudation by which a manor was held by the Crown through a number of sub-tenants. The tenant-in-chief was the Abbot of Glastonbury, who enfeoffed the Beauchamps. They enfeoffed Sir Matthew de Furneaux, and his tenant in turn was one of the d'Evercies. These last-mentioned were the people who actually lived in the house. Towards the end of the XIV Century they bought out the rights of the other tenants and became tenants-in-chief. There were very few better examples of a medieval manor-house with the hall on the first floor than the older house at Brympton, which was abandoned about 1506, when the new house to the north-east of it was begun in the very latest Gothic style, with no tendency to any admixture of Renaissance detail. The twisted pillars and their finials and the beautiful decorative and heraldic work were typical of the Early Tudor period. None of the windows had cusplings, but they might have been altered

somewhat later in the XVI Century. The second period of building which was illustrated in the Sydenham house belonged to the Elizabethan survival of Gothic art, of which the north-west front was an excellent example. The local style of building to which it belonged was the natural outcome of the good building-stone of the district. At Montacute this type of work was treated more ambitiously with a palatial effect, but at Brympton the old homely style of the country-house was preserved. Coming to the last of the three types of building included in the Sydenham house, Mr. Thompson alluded to the chief features of the magnificent south-east wing which might very well be compared, to its advantage, with the wing they had seen the previous day at Hinton. The Hinton work was begun about 1630 and was finished by 1636, and it seemed likely that the builder of Brympton proceeded with the work there immediately afterwards, from about 1640 to 1650. There was no finer and better developed specimen of Renaissance architecture of the Inigo Jones type. Instead of being set in a sunk garden, as was the case at Hinton, it was placed on a terrace amid architectural surroundings which set it off most successfully. At Hinton the windows had plain triangular pediments: at Brympton triangular and segmental pediments were used alternatively, and none of the details of the work were crowded: the design was eminently leisurely and spacious. What the architect aimed at was to give correct proportions to his building; and though he did not aim at variety in the detail, nevertheless the individual forms were excellent, clear-cut and refined. In such buildings the English version of Palladian work superseded the old English Gothic style, which, though most picturesque, was often lacking in proportion and paid little attention to symmetry. The wing has sometimes been ascribed to a date as late as 1680. The likeness to Hinton and other dated work, *c.* 1640, made this date so far as the main structure was concerned, difficult to accept; but it may not have been completed till later, and the plaster ceilings inside the house might be as late even as the time of William III.

Mrs. CLIVE writes:—The d'Evercys were probably at Brympton from very early times, but J. d'Evercy finally

bought out his overlords in 1220. In about 1334 Brympton descended through two generations of Glamorgans and one Wynford to several coheirs. About 1436 Stourton bought out his coheirs. Stourton only had Brympton for three years; he left it in 1439 to his daughter who married Sydenham, in whose hands it remained till sold to Fane in 1722.

#### VOTES OF THANKS.

The Rev. Preb. HAMLET announced that Sir Hercules Read had been obliged to leave for London that afternoon, and he (Sir Hercules) wished the members to be informed how heartily he had enjoyed that annual meeting and how much he appreciated the honour of being President of their Society. In the name of those present Mr. Hamlet went on to thank those who had thrown open their houses for the members' inspection; also the incumbents of the churches which had been visited. He also wished to again thank the Rev. H. D. Lewis and Mr. Humphrey Blake, chairman and secretary respectively of the local committee. He cordially expressed the thanks of the members to the chief guides during the excursions, namely Mr. Hamilton Thompson and Mr. Bligh Bond; and he mentioned the invaluable services of Mr. St. George Gray in his capacity as excursion secretary.

The Church of St. Andrew, Brympton, was visited by several of the party (*Proc.*, LVI, i, 69-71).

#### YEOVIL.

Yeovil was visited partly for the convenience of members catching trains to their homes, but chiefly to accept the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Paynter to take Tea on the lawn of their charming garden at Hendford Manor House. The host and hostess were cordially thanked on the motion of Mr. C. Tite; and so concluded the largest meeting of the Society in the present century, about 250 individuals taking part in the proceedings during the three days.

## Glastonbury Abbey Excavations.

REPORT OF THE GLASTONBURY ABBEY EXCAVATION  
COMMITTEE, 1921.

THE summer of 1921 has been remarkable for the discovery of the site of the monument mentioned by John of Glaston as having been erected to the north of the *Ecclesia Velusta* to record by a line drawn south its ancient eastward termination. On exploring the ground southward the foundations of Norman walling were discovered lying alongside St. Mary's Chapel to the north, and suggestive of a former stone encasement of the *Ecclesia Velusta*, as hinted by James Parker, on the precedent of York (see *Proc.*, 1880, vol. XXVI).

Considerable remains of the north wall of the North Transept have also been brought to light, together with many relics of fine tabernacle-work and encaustic tiling.

On April 26th, 1921, the Excavation Committee appointed Mr. Sebastian Evans as co-Director of the Excavations with Mr. F. Bligh Bond; and this was confirmed by the Council.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.

## GLASTONBURY ABBEY EXCAVATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s	d.		£	s.	d.
By Balance of Former Account . . . . .	19	2	11	To Labour, etc., July to Nov., 1921 . . . . .	99	6	0
„ Balance of Labour Account, 1920 . . . . .	1	0	0	„ Stationery and Typewriting "Appeal" . . . . .	0	10	8
„ Donations . . . . .	128	14	0	„ Postages, chiefly of "Appeal" . . . . .	1	0	6
„ Grant from Glastonbury Abbey Trustees . . . . .	20	0	0	„ Balance in hand . . . . .	76	12	7
„ Box Collections at Glastonbury Abbey . . . . .	2	10	0				
„ Proceeds from Societies conducted by F. Bligh Bond . . . . .	4	19	6				
„ Interest on Deposit Account, 1921 . . . . .	0	15	4				
„ Sundries . . . . .	0	8	0				
	£177	9	9		£177	9	9

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The donations in the above account, amounting to £128 14s., were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bell, Maj. A. H., R.F. . . . .	2	0	0	McMillan, Wm. . . . .	0	10	0
Brownson, Hon. Mrs. . . . .	0	5	0	Monckton, Reginald . . . .	0	10	6
Burnell, C. E. . . . .	0	10	6	Montgomerie, Miss . . . .	0	5	0
Clark, F. J. . . . .	1	1	0	Moysey, C. F. . . . .	0	10	6
Clark, Roger . . . . .	5	0	0	Page, Mrs. Markant . . . .	1	1	0
Clark, W. S. . . . .	0	10	0	Paynter, J. B. . . . .	1	0	0
Coles, Mrs. O. M. . . . .	0	5	0	Prideaux, W. de C. . . . .	1	1	0
Cram, Prof. Ralph . . . . .	10	0	0	Prideaux-Brune, Hon. Mrs.	2	2	0
Dickson, Dr. Carnegie . . . .	1	6	6	Richardson, Mrs. G. . . . .	10	10	0
Dowell, Mrs. . . . .	1	0	0	Richardson, Nelson M. . . .	0	10	0
Doyle, Sir A. Conan . . . . .	21	0	0	Rocke, Miss E. . . . .	4	0	0
Ffoulkes, Mrs. Wynne . . . .	20	0	0	Shepton Mallet N.H. Soc. . .	0	10	6
Fort, J. A. . . . .	1	1	0	Sommerville, R. G. . . . .	1	1	0
Gifford, Col. J. W. . . . .	5	0	0	Spiller, Miss Margaret . . .	1	0	0
Hancock, Mrs. (Alcombe) . . .	1	1	0	Stancomb-Wills, Dame			
Heneage, Mrs. Walker . . . .	5	0	0	Janet . . . . .	10	0	0
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. H. . . . .	1	1	0	Sturdee, H. King . . . . .	2	2	0
Hoskyns, H. W. P. . . . .	1	1	0	Sumner, John . . . . .	2	2	0
Keyser, Chas. E. . . . .	1	1	0	Symonds, Henry . . . . .	1	1	0
Knowles, Maj. Jas. . . . .	1	1	0	Taunton Field Club . . . . .	1	11	6
Knox, Mrs. Mildred . . . . .	3	0	0	Tudor, Owen S. . . . .	1	1	0
Lea, Rev. Dr. . . . .	1	1	0	Were, Francis . . . . .	2	0	0
Lester-Garland, L. V. . . . .	1	0	0				

## The Entomological Section.

*President*—The Rev. Preb. A. P. WICKHAM, F.E.S., East Brent Vic., Burnham.

*Joint Recorders*—Colonel T. JERMYN, F.E.S. (5, Highbury Road, Weston-s.-Mare), and Mr. H. H. SLATER.

*Treasurer*—Mr. H. DOIDGE, The Bank, High Street, Taunton.

*Secretary*—Mr. H. H. SLATER, Brooke House, Cannington.

WE have to record with much regret, which will be generally shared by our members, the death of Mr. F. Milton, of White Ball, Wellington, an honorary member of the Section for some years, and a most painstaking naturalist, with a wide knowledge of the lives and economy of insects generally. Like a great many of our best British naturalists, his life had been largely spent in the midst of bricks and mortar, rather than, as might have been expected, of woods and fields, for he had lived most of it as a church-worker in East London. The keys to his entomological ability and experience, however, were keen natural interest in the subject,



unlimited pains taken, and opportunities made. His memorial with us will be several drawers in our collection filled with specimens of his preparing, illustrating the life-history and relationships of British insects, specially calculated to interest and inspire the youthful beginner. He was good enough to act as curator of the Section's cabinets for some years, till within a few weeks of his death.

The abnormal summer and autumn of 1921, with its extreme heat and unprecedented drought, has led to unusual entomological vagaries. Many lepidoptera have been double-brooded contrary to their usual habit, which probably means that the prolonged heat induced ova to hatch which would normally have done so next year; some appeared considerably before their time, while with other insects (especially Dragon-flies) their season was over weeks, or months, before it usually is. Double-brooding was excessive in the Small White Butterfly, and Mr. Coney records it in *V. C-album* and *Hesp. Sylvanus* at Batcombe. I am not sure whether it is on record in the latter case. Prebendary Wiekham records it at East Brent in *Uropteryx sambucaria*.

#### LEPIDOPTERA.

*Euchloë cardamines*. Capt. A. F. B. Thatcher has kindly presented a gynandromorph of this species to us, taken at Ebbor Rocks, Mendip, on May 31st, 1909,—a valuable and interesting specimen, for which we are very grateful.

*Argynnis paphia* var. ♀ *valesina*. One taken by Mr. C. C. D. Jarman in Puriton Wood, Bridgwater. Only recorded so far in the county from Cogley Wood, Bruton.

*Vanessa C-album*. Both broods taken by Mr. Coney at Batcombe; five imagines by Mr. Jarman at Cogley Wood; one at Castle Neroche by Mr. Doidge. The latter is noticeable, as the insect is mostly confined to the Mendip neighbourhood.

*Polyommatus phlœas*. A fine aberration taken at the Turf Moor by Mr. Tom Coney with hind-wings entirely black.

*Lycæna minima*. Taken at Norton Fitzwarren by Mr. Doidge; quite a new locality for this very local insect.

*Dasycampa rubiginea*. Prebendary Wiekham took this



species at ivy bloom, East Brent, October 21st. Not taken for years.

*Ophiodes lunaris* was taken at sugar (one example) near Winscombe by Mr. Booker a few years back ; a perfect specimen, and apparently only the twelfth recorded to have been taken in Britain.

*Ilithya semi-rubella* was taken in some numbers at Butleigh on September 10th. It has not been noticed there before, and the place is more than six miles from the only previous locality where it has occurred in the county, so it seems to be extending its range. Mr. Doidge reports this insect from Thurlbear taken by Miss Phyllis Doidge.

*Ornix finitimella*, a species recently separated from *O. anglicella*, was taken in S. Somerset in 1920 by Mr. A. R. Hayward but he does not mention the exact locality or date. This item reached me just too late for last season's report.

#### DIPTERA.

Five additions to Somerset *Syrphidæ*.

*Chilosia albipila*, Mg. Wembdon, March, Capt. Troup.

*C. proxima*, Ztt. Bleadon, April 29th, Mr. R. Jermyn.

*C. vulpina*, Mg. Shapwick, June 29th ; Ashcott, Aug. 28th, Col. T. Jermyn.

*Platychirus tarsalis*, Schum. Weston-s.-Mare, May 13th, Col. T. Jermyn.

*Syrphus euchromus*, How. Banwell, May 27th, Col. T. Jermyn.

At the meeting of the Section at Max Mill, Winscombe, on September 3rd, *Chrysogaster splendens*, Mg., was taken by several members in fair numbers.

*Criorrhina ranunculi*. Nine specimens of this fine fly (six red-tailed ♂s, one white-tailed ♂, and two white-tailed ♀s) were taken on wild cherry blossoms at Backwell on April 7th and 12th by Mr. R. Jermyn.

*Correction.* In last year's notes, *Odontomyia tigrina* was recorded in error as *N. nigrina*. *O. tigrina* was fairly plentiful at Shapwick during May of this year.

Miss I. M. Roper, F.L.S., 4, Woodfield Road, Redland,

Bristol, has kindly undertaken to identify and record galls of *Cecidomyidæ* (Gall midges) for the Section. Specimens sent should be as fresh as possible, and it is hoped that many members will take advantage of Miss Roper's kind offer, and assist in enlarging our list of this extensive and interesting family, which is also of considerable economic importance. The British *Cecidomyidæ* have been recently revised by Messrs. Bagnall and Harrison (*Trans. Ent. Society*, 1917), whose list contains about 360 named species; our records, published and unpublished, only include at present about fifty.

#### HYMENOPTERA.

Dr. C. L. Perkins, F.R.S., has sent the following list of *Aculeata* not yet recorded by us, and has very kindly offered to identify *Aculeata* for the Section's records.

#### FOSSORES.

*Salix exaltatus*, F. Isle Brewers.

*Crabro cetratus*, Schnuck. Isle Brewers.

*C. saundersi*, Perkins. Wells.

#### ANTHOPHILA.

*Prosopis confusa*, Nyl. Isle Brewers.

*Sphecodes hyalinatus*, Schk. Isle Brewers.

*Halictus xanthopus*. Kirby. Isle Brewers.

*H. fulvicornis*, Kirby. Isle Brewers.

*H. minutissimus*, Kirby. Isle Brewers.

*Andrena analis*, Panz. W. Somerset.

*Nomada obtusifrons*, Nyl. W. Somerset.

#### ODONTATA (Dragon-flies).

These are usually called, with wonderful unanimity by the natives of Somerset, as of other southern counties, "Horse-stingers," though they have nothing resembling a "sting," and are about as much interested in horses as in motor-bicycles. But in their anatomy and life-history they are as well worth study—perhaps more—as any order of insects. Only six species, and these nearly all very common, were recorded in the *Victoria County History* (1903). Colonel

Jermyn, F.E.S., worked them for some time and brought the Somerset list up to sixteen species, but he has this year handed them over to the writer, who had been collecting for him previously, and who is now adding five more species to the list; these were obtained with the kind help of Capt. Troup, who is elevating the capture of dragon-flies with a net at the end of a salmon rod to the level of a fine art. The following are this year's (1921) additions,

*Cordylia aenea*. Nailsea Ponds, May 24th.

*Orthetrum cancellatum*. Bridgwater Canal, June 15th;

King's Sedge Drain (R. Cary), June 30th.

*Anax imperator*. King's Sedge Drain, July 21st.

*Platycnemis pennipes*. King's Sedge Drain, June 30th.

*Agrion mercuriale*. Blackdown Hills, July 25th.

The last has been supposed to be confined to the rivers on the Beaulieu side of the New Forest, though one example was taken by Mr. Dale at Wootton Glanville (Dorset) many years ago, where it no longer occurs. Capt. Troup, who is good enough to catch and keep for me the dragon-flies he meets with, was hunting lepidoptera on Maiden Down, near Burlescombe (Devon), and brought some *Odontata* back for me, amongst which I found a male *mercuriale*, the only small blue one he saw. So a few days later we went up to the Blackdowns, a few miles from the Devon spot, and took one more in Somerset, with abundance of *Orthetrum coerulescens*, of which the record had been one female which I caught for the Colonel at Culmhead seven years ago.

Another of the Colonel's records is *Agrion pulchellum*, taken by him on King's Sedge Drain (i.e. the transformed River Cary) on July 16th, 1914. It is not uncommon there, but has not been found yet elsewhere in Somerset.

Another of his records is a male of *Sympetrum fonscolombii*, at the capture of which I also assisted. It was noticed on a small pond amongst the sandhills near Berrow, by Messrs. Doidge, Macmillan and the writer, and we stopped to take it, which took us some time, as it was excessively active and shy. Only four or five occurrences in Britain are known, but once in considerable numbers.

Mr. T. F. Hewer of Bristol has taken *Calopteryx splendens*

in some abundance at Saltford-on-Avon (in 1919, I believe). It has not been actually taken elsewhere in Somerset, though I saw a male on the opposite side of the canal at Bridgwater on June 24th.

Particular attention is invited to the genus *Aeschna*, of which only one species, *A. Cyanea*, has occurred in Somerset, though three others are not uncommon in adjacent counties. There are ten more "possibles," in the way of species, but not quite all of them are "probables."

We are fortunate enough to have found a gentleman (now an honorary member) working at the *Mallophaga*, or bird-lice. The difficulty is to get them collected for us. Will the Ornithological Section try and do what they can in this way? The present writer will give any members of it any help he can, as to how to do it—and it does not require much trouble.

HENRY SLATER.

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## The Ornithological Section.

*President and Recorder*—The Rev. F. L. BLAYTHWAYT, Melbury Osmund Rectory, Dorchester.

*Vice-Presidents*—Lt. Colonel J. W. GIFFORD and Lt.-Colonel A. E. LASCELLES.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Taunton Castle, Taunton.

THE 1921 Annual Meeting of the Section was held at the Somerset County Museum on April 7th, when the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt, President, was in the chair.

The Treasurer presented the financial statement for 1920, which showed a balance in hand on December 31st of £9 9s. 5d. There was also on deposit at the bank the sum of £21 14s. 7d. set aside as the Somerset Egg Cabinet Fund.

The Seventh Report on Somerset Birds (1920), consisting of eleven folio pages, typewritten, was sent out to the members of the Section in March, 1921.

The officers of the Section were re-elected at the April Meeting, when it was announced that seven Assistant-Recorders had been appointed since the Annual Meeting in May, 1920, as follows :—

*Taunton and Part of West Somerset*, Col. A. E. Lascelles (Holway) and Mr. C. J. Pring (North Curry); *West Somerset* (Minehead and Porlock), Mr. N. G. Hadden (W. Porlock); *South Somerset*, Mr. J. H. Symes (Coat, Martock); *The Mendip Area*, Mr. Stanley Lewis (Hillfield, Cheddar); *North Somerset*, Mr. H. Vicars Webb (58, Belmont Road, St. Andrew's, Bristol); *East and N.E. Somerset*, Dr. David Price (Castle Cary). No definite boundaries of the districts have yet been defined.

As will be seen by the accounts of the Parent Society the sum of £27 2s. 6d. was realized by the sale of such of the Wiglesworth Books as were not required for the Society's Library. The money will be expended from time to time on Ornithological books recommended for purchase by the Ornithological Section. Two works have already been acquired. The Section is now subscribing annually for "British Birds" for the Library at Taunton Castle.

At the Annual Meeting on May 18th, 1920, the President was asked to examine the manuscripts on Birds left behind by the late Dr. Wiglesworth, and Mr. Blathwayt's report is printed as a paper in Part II of this volume. He has made a list of the Eggs contained in Dr. Wiglesworth's cabinets, which would be available for the Curator's use. The stuffed birds which the doctor bequeathed have been renovated by Mrs. Gray and listed in *Proceedings*, vol. LXVI, p. lxxxiii.

We regret to report that Mr. W. K. Petherick, the Society's taxidermist, died on March 12th, 1921. He expressed a wish that three stuffed birds in his possession should be handed over to the Somerset County Museum. These included a Nutcracker, probably of the thick-billed variety, killed in Glamorganshire, c. 1915,—a very rare visitor to Britain.

On September 28th a general meeting of the Section was held at Taunton Castle in the morning, for the purpose of receiving the report of the sub-committee appointed on April 7th to examine the collection of miscellaneous ornithological specimens bequeathed to the Society by Dr. Wiglesworth with the books, bird cases and two cabinets of eggs. Mr. C. J. Pring, who had drafted the report jointly with Mr. B. W. Tucker after the meeting of the sub-committee, read the same at the general meeting, when it was adopted. Several of the



specimens would be retained for the Museum, whilst others would be sold at the next annual meeting of the Section. The bird skins, some of which were in bad condition, were, with one exception, to be handed over to Mr. Laurence Whish, who undertook to set up the Glaucous Gull for the Museum in exchange for all the others.

At this meeting the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, M.A., M.B.O.U., honoured the Section by allowing himself to be elected an honorary member.

In the afternoon Mr. Jourdain lectured at Taunton Castle to a joint meeting of the Taunton Field Club and the Ornithological and Botanical Sections on "The Oxford University Expedition (1921) to Bear Island and Spitzbergen." There was a good attendance, and the interesting lecture was listened to with rapt attention. On the following day the Ornithological and Botanical Sections had a joint excursion to Brean Down and Burnham which was also well attended.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

## The Botanical Section.

*President*—Mr. J. W. WHITE, F.L.S.

*Committee*—Miss I. M. ROPER, F.L.S., Mr. H. S. THOMPSON, F.L.S., Dr. H. DOWNES, F.L.S., Dr. W. WATSON, A.L.S., Mr. N. G. HADDEN.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Mr. W. D. MILLER, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton.

AS proposed at the general meeting held in December, 1920, a joint meeting with the Microscopical Section was held at Taunton Castle on March 19th, when a number of instruments were provided. Dr. Watson gave a short address on the subject of Algae, and many interesting slides were exhibited.

On July 7th, a Field Day and General Meeting were held at Highbridge. The long drought had affected the flora noticeably, but some twenty members and friends did useful work both on the peat-moors and the Berrow sandhills. Among the plants noticed were the following:—*Pinguicula*



*vulgaris*, *P. lusitanica*, *Drosera longifolia*, *Peucedanum palustre*, *Galium Vaillantii*, *Lepidium ruderales*, *L. latifolium*, *Sparganium minimum*, *Galeopsis speciosa*, *Poa trivialis*, var. *glabra*, *Agrostis alba*, var. *maritima*, and *Spartina Townsendi*. A large number of other typical peat-moor plants were new to several of those present. On the sand-dunes ephemeral and small plants were not noticed; even the dominant mosses were practically invisible owing to the drought. Tea was taken at the Railway Hotel, Highbridge, and a general meeting was held as advertised to consider and, if thought advisable, to proceed to the election of a President. Dr. Watson was voted to the chair, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the Secretary be desired to write to Mr. J. W. White of Clifton to ask him, if willing, to become President of the Section." Members will be gratified to learn that Mr. White has found it possible to accept.

On September 28th, by invitation of the Taunton Field Club and the Ornithological Section, a meeting was held at the Castle, Taunton, when the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, M.B.O.U., gave a graphic account of the Oxford University Expedition to Spitzbergen. This group of islands appears to be remarkably barren in flowering plants and the only ones mentioned were *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Silene acaulis*, and some *Drabas*. The following day a joint Field Day with the Ornithological Section was held, some thirty members and friends taking part in a walk from Uphill Station to Burnham *via* the Axe Ferry, Brean Down and the Berrow Sand Hills. A quantity of advanced seedlings were observed, the result of the early flowering of plants, the subsequent showers having caused precocious germination. Some attention was given to the *Salicorniae* on the Axe salt marshes, and the newly formed Gore Sands area. *Salicornia dolichostachya*, and *S. europaea*, var. *procumbens* were among the species noted. This summer Mr. Thompson has given considerable time and care to a survey and to photography among the plants of this changing shoreline. Tea at Burnham concluded a very pleasant day.

Despite the resolute non-co-operation of a large number of members, much good field work has been done during the season, and several hundred notes have been sent in, from which the following is a selection:—

*Ranunculus Lingua*, L. (9) The Mineries, Charterhouse. H. J. Gibbons.

*Viola sylvestris*, Kit., var. *punctata*, Greg. (3) Pitminster ; W. Watson. (9) Wraxall Hill ; Miss I. M. Roper. Cheddar Wood ; W. Watson.

*Viola lutea*, Huds. (1) Great Staddon, near Exford ; Mrs. Browning. Between, but quite distinct from the two previously recorded stations.

*Polygala calcarea*, F. Schultz. (10) Combe Hay ; at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile from the recorded station. "Over several acres of a hilly rough pasture at about 300 ft." ; H. S. Thompson.

*Cerastium arvense*, L. (9) Limestone outcrop, edge of Limeridge Wood, Tickenham ; C. and N. Sandwith.

*Smyrnium Olusatrum*, L. (3) Milverton ; G. B. Milne-Redhead (1911). Lyng ; W. D. Miller. Dr. Watson writes, "Inland plants are often only casuals. Over ten years ago I found it in Taunton, but have not seen it since."

*Sambucus Ebulus*, L. (1) Hedge, Winsford ; W. D. Miller. (9) Between Banwell and Christon ; Miss I. M. Roper.

*Senecio sarracenicus*, L. (10) Stoke Lane valley, Edford. Miss I. M. Roper.

*Symphytum orientale*, Bieb. (9) Waste ground, Clevedon. Miss Livett.

*Cuscuta epithymum*, Murr. (10) Ursleigh Hill, Pensford. Miss I. M. Roper.

*Cuscuta trifolii*, Bab. (3) Thurlbear. Chiefly on *Poterium sanguisorba* ; W. Watson. (10) Holwell ; on *Plantago media* ; G. B. Milne-Redhead. Dr. Watson also noted as hosts *Lotus corniculatus*, *Galium verum*, *Rubus caesius* and other plants.

*Sibthorpia europaea*, L. (2) Acmead Bog, at 1350 ft. N. G. Hadden.

*Euphrasia minima*, Jacq. (*confusa*, Pugsley). (2) Stony pasture adjacent to the moor, Porlock Hill ; N. G. Hadden. This confirms Mr. Marshall's note in *Supp. Fl. Som.*, the station being in all probability Mr. Salmon's station of 1898.

*Galeopsis speciosa*, Mill. (8) Roadside, immediately south of Shapwick Station ; N. G. Hadden. The plant was discovered in Sept., 1920, by C. and N. Sandwith between Ashcott Station and Glastonbury (cf. *J. of Bot.*, Jan., 1921, p. 21).

*Littorella uniflora*, Aschers. (3) Wet place on lane side, Smoky, Staplegrove. *W. Watson*.

*Salicornia dolichostachya*, Moss. (8 and 9) Berrow flats; *H. S. Thompson*. (9) St. George's Wharf, Pill; *Miss I. M. Roper*.

*Polygonum minus*, Huds. (9) In two spots on the moors between Nailsea and Kenn. *C. and N. Sandwith*.

*Juniperus communis*, L. (8) Above Street. *Rev. E. Ellman*.

*Neottia nidus-avis*, Rich. (4) Golden Hill Copse; *Preb. J. Hamlet*. (10) Postlebury Wood, near Frome; *G. B. Milne-Redhead*.

*Polygonatum multiflorum*, All. (1) Wood at Winsford. *W. D. Miller*.

*Sparganium neglectum*, Beeby. (9) Tickenham Moor. *C. and N. Sandwith*.

*Wolffia arrhiza*, Wimm. (*Michelii*, Schleid.). (9) In two pools by the railway near Kenn. *C. and N. Sandwith*.

*Potamogeton panormitanus*, Biv. Bernh. (9) Cattle trough, Tyntesfield, Flax Bourton. *Miss I. M. Roper*.

*Carex pulicaris*, L., var. *montana*, Pugsley. (9) North shoulder of Crook's Peak at 800 ft.; "gathered in quantity," June, 1915. *H. S. Thompson*.

*Carex riparia*, Curt., var., *gracilis*, Coss and Germ. (9) This variety was discovered in 1915 by Miss Roper on Tickenham Moor. Miss Roper writes, "It was not recognized as British until it was recorded in the *Kew Bulletin* No. 4, 1920, from Cornwall, the Isle of Wight, and the above locality in Somerset."

*Spartina Townsendi*, H. and J. Groves. (8) Berrow Flats. Recorded independently by Dr. Watson and Mr. H. S. Thompson. No doubt tide-borne from near Clevedon.

*Botrychium lunaria*, Sw. (10) Between Tad Hill and Leigh-on-Mendip. *F. Samson*.

*Equisetum sylvaticum*, L. (1) By River Exe, 2 m. below Exford; *W. D. Miller*. (2) Hurdle Down, near Alderman's Barrow, Exmoor; *N. G. Hadden*. In both cases the 'small form' recorded by Mr. Marshall from Simonsbath.

*Lycopodium alpinum*, L. (1) Near top edge of Punchbowl on Winsford Hill; *Mrs. Jenner (per Lady Davy)*. Previously only recorded from Dunkery.

It may be noted that for the purposes of this report few records are included which have been published elsewhere, but those interested will find in the *Journal of Botany*, in Dr. Druce's Report of the Botanical Society of the British Isles, and in the Bristol Naturalists' Society's annual reports much information concerning Somerset plants. Mr. Noel Sandwith's paper quoted above under note on *Galeopsis speciosa* is of special interest.

Mr. Cowan has continued his very valuable work at the Herbarium, which is now in excellent order. Even in its present incomplete state it offers much assistance for comparative study, and members are again urged to take note of the many plants, common and rare, still required, and to help in filling up the gaps.

The seven folio parts of "British Hieracia," 1889-1896, F. J. Hanbury, have been presented to the library.

A paper on "The Earliest English Herbal" (Turner's) by Miss I. M. Roper, F.L.S., appears in the current number of the *Proceedings*.

The number of members is at present 58. The Secretary will be glad to hear of any who are interested in the County flora, and are willing to join the Section and take a part in its work.

W. D. M.

#### IN MEMORIAM. CEDRIC BUCKNALL.

ONE of the most exact workers in systematic European botany has been taken from us by the sudden death on December 12th of Cedric Bucknall, Mus. Bac. Oxon., for forty-five years the respected organist and choir-master of All Saints, Clifton. Although taking high rank as a musician and composer, lecturing on harmony and counterpoint in Bristol University, he had devoted himself for many years to the study of Fungi and the more difficult genera of Phanerogamia, publishing essays on *Symphytum*, *Euphrasia*, etc., and a detailed account of nearly 1500 species of Fungi detected in the Bristol district. Many of these were new to science. His discovery of *Stachys*

*alpina*, a new British plant, at Wotton-under-Edge, aroused general interest, and his notes on the plants of North Somerset were highly valued by writers on the county flora.

J. W. W.

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## The Microscopical Section.

*President*—H. DOWNES, M.B., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Ditton Lea, Ilminster.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—C. R. KILLICK, M.B., Tower Hill, Williton.

THE Botanical and Microscopical Sections held a joint meeting at the Museum on March 17th. Dr. W. Watson kindly gave an interesting address on Algae, illustrating the subject by means of specimens, living and mounted for the microscopes; members brought specimens and Dr. Watson answered questions and demonstrated points of interest. The meeting was well attended and afforded a glimpse of the great field of work open to any microscopist who wishes to utilize the abundance of material which can be collected without difficulty.

An attempt on the part of Mr. H. Slater, Secretary of the Entomological Section, to organize a field day near Bridgewater fell through, partly because the British freshwater sponge which was to have been one of the objects collected had not reappeared in its usual habitats, and partly because the difficulty of travelling was then acute. Mr. Slater had intended to interest some of the members in the smaller forms of insect life; in September, however, a meeting was arranged at Williton, the subject being the Hive Bee with special relation to Isle of Wight disease. The writer gave an outline of the importance of the subject both scientifically and commercially, and demonstrated the ease with which an examination can be made of the dead bee to ascertain whether the alleged cause of the infection is present; material was distributed and more can be supplied on application. Rather more than a year ago Dr. Rennie of Aberdeen published his discovery of a mite which had hitherto escaped observation, and to the



obstruction caused by these mites he attributed some of the chief symptoms of this disease which for many years had been baffling scientific investigation ; the origin and full history of the mite is still unknown. Col. T. Jermyn brought for exhibition at the meeting, and gave a short address on, a collection of British wild bees, together with a collection of flies closely resembling the bees in appearance and frequenting their hives or nests. Up to the present time the mite has not been found in any insect except the Honey Bee, but more workers are required to extend investigation.

On November 3rd Col. J. W. Gifford very kindly entertained the members of the Section at his house at Chard, showed them his telescopes and gave them an address on the elementary principles of optics ; dry bones became clothed with flesh, as he gave in simple language an account of what is known of the ultimate structure of matter and its bearing on the transmission, refraction and dispersion of light. Col. Gifford took the members into his laboratory and exhibited his large spectroscope and mercury vapour lamp ; members much appreciated the opportunity of seeing the scientific apparatus. There was an interesting microscopical exhibit, and by special request Col. Jermyn again exhibited his collection of bees and flies.

There are 23 members of the Section, and the Secretary will be pleased to receive suggestions and assistance.

C. R. KILLICK.



Report of the Curator of the  
Somerset County Museum, from July 21st, 1920,  
to July 19th (Annual Meeting), 1921.

THIS report must be read in conjunction with the Report of the Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, in order that a proper survey of the year's work at the Society's headquarters may be obtained.

The additions to the Museum during the year have not been quite so numerous as in some former years ; but a good deal of time has been given up to arrears of work especially in the ticketing and repairing of Museum specimens. The Walter Collection (Ham Hill antiquities) continues to grow. Newly discovered Roman sites in Somerset are represented by " finds " of pottery, etc., recorded among the donations. The Tylor Collection has been added to, but most of the specimens were presented in 1917. Among the larger objects given are the bell believed to have been used at the hangings at Ilchester Gaol, and the " treasure chest " given by Colonel Byne. In the natural history department attention should be drawn to the Nutcracker—a bird which the Museum did not possess previously, and a rare variety of the Orange-Tip butterfly.

Special attention has been given to the preservation of the iron objects in the Museum. The Lace and Needlework and the Lamp and Lighting Appliances are among the collections which have been rearranged. Several of the bird cases have been renovated.

In the Library there has been a good deal of ticketing of manuscripts,—now rendered more easily available for reference. Miss Masey has continued her work of cataloguing the Society's large collection of deeds.

My duties as Assistant-Secretary of the Som. Arch. & N.H. Society have taken up a larger proportion of my time than

usual, more particularly on account of the readjustment of members' subscriptions and their tabulation.

The Society of Pewter Collectors held their summer meeting at Taunton on June 20th, in order that they might inspect the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter exhibited on loan in the Somerset County Museum. They were entertained to tea by members of the Som. Arch. & N. H. Society, and the Curator addressed them in the evening.

The Botanical Section held a general meeting at the Castle on December 16th, 1920 ; this Section also held a joint meeting with the Microscopical Section on March 17th, 1921. The latter Section arranged a joint meeting with the Taunton Field Club on November 25th, 1920. The Annual Meeting of the Entomological Section took place on February 12th, and that of the Ornithological Section on April 7th, 1921. In addition to the joint meeting mentioned above the Taunton Field Club held *conversazioni* on February 3rd and March 31st, 1921 ; on the latter occasion the Rev. G. F. C. Peppin gave a lecture and recital on Somerset Folk Songs.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society consisted of 1054 members on July 19th, 1921, including nineteen life members and three honorary members.

The Museum and Library were visited by 7313 persons in 1918, 8760 in 1919, 8962 in 1920, and 8393 in 1921 ; the total for 1920 is the highest number yet attained.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,

*Assist.-Secretary and Librarian, Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society,  
Curator of the Somerset County Museum.*

## Additions to the Museum.

*From July 21st, 1920, to July 19th (Annual Meeting), 1921.*

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### I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

#### (1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

FLINT implements of Neolithic type, picked up on the surface by the donor, (1) at Stanton Drew in a field about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile from the stone circles, and (2) in ploughed fields east of the camp at Charterhouse-on-Mendip.—Presented by Mr. R. H. FITZJAMES.

Flint implement found near a mound in a field called "Shop Ground," parish of Holcombe, Som.—Presented by the Rev. Dom E. HORNE.

Three chert implements, Palæolithic, from the gravels of Christchurch and Bournemouth.—Deposited on loan by Mr. L. ST. G. GRAY.

Ten pygmy flint implements from March Hill, Marsden, Pennine Chain, Yorks (about 1400ft. above sea-level); late Palæolithic,—the Azilian - Tardenois period.—Presented by Mr. FRANCIS BUCKLEY.

Celt of black stone; provenance unknown.—Presented by Mr. R. C. HOPE, F.S.A.

Core of obsidian, long and narrow; Mexico.—Presented by Miss D. TYLOR.

#### (2). MISCELLANEOUS.

The following remains found on Ham Hill, presented by Dr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, F.S.A.

Part of a large La Tène fibula of iron; shallow basin-shaped object of Ham Hill stone,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by  $9\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; six other objects

of the same stone, one perhaps a loom-weight ; whetstones and hammerstones, 3. All from Site D'10.

A number of fragments of pottery of the Roman period, metal and bone objects of minor interest, and several worked flints. From Site G'19.

Iron sickle (corroded), discs and fragments of pottery, part of clay loom-weight, and flint flakes. From Site I'20.

Large fragments of coarse pottery ornamented with finger-marks, prehistoric. From Site J'20.

The following remains found on Ham Hill, and deposited on loan by Mr. ERIC H. WALTER (son of Dr. R. H. Walter) :—

**(1) From Site D'10.**

Fragment of Kimmeridge shale armlet ; portion of three bone pins ; part of a bone scoop.

Five beads and parts of beads, chiefly glass.

**(2) From Site G'19 (about 40 yds. S. of Site D'10).**

Finger-ring of bronze, ext. diam. 22mm. ; slender bronze pin with small head, length 64mm. ; " third brass " coin, Roman period, barbarous ; half a bone pin ; fragments of bronze and iron ; flint flakes and scrapers ; two clay sling-bullets ; and some pottery.

**(3) From Site H'20 (120 yds. S.W. of Site D'10).**

Part of an iron knife ; rough bone pin or skewer, polished ; perforated tine of red-deer antler ; loom-weight of clay of the triangular variety ; four spindlewhorls in various stages of manufacture ; two perforated discs of Ham Hill stone ; two large pieces of Ham Hill stone each with a worn cup-shaped depression, possibly for receiving pivots of a door ; tray of fragments of pottery.

**(4) From Site I'20 (140 yds. S. of Site D'10).**

Fibula of iron of La Tène III type, pin missing ; tray of fragments of ornamented pottery, mostly of the prehistoric Iron Age.

**(5) From Site J'20 (60 yds. S. of Site D'10).**

Awl of bronze, length 48·5mm. ; one end pointed, the other

with flat wedge-shaped termination ; of a type often found with Bronze Age remains.

A few fragments of Romano-British pottery found by the Yeovil Volunteers while digging trenches in a field adjoining and to the north of Two Tower Lane, in the parish of Barwick, at a depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 1916.—Presented by Mr. J. NICHOLSON JOHNSTON, A.R.I.B.A.

Several shards of Romano-British pottery found in August, 1920, in digging a grave in the N.E. extension of the churchyard at Burrowbridge ; depth, 5ft. to 6ft. below the surface.

This new burial ground is the lower part of the slope of Burrow Mump on this side. The pottery includes fragments of the commonest black ware of the period ; and fragments of red pottery ornamented with demi-rosettes, similar to pieces found at Ashley Rails, New Forest (where there was a kiln for making such ware), and several other places in the western counties, including, in Somerset, Drayton Field and Stanchester, Curry Rivel ; Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill ; and Barrington.

Presented by the Rev. J. M. CHADWICK.

Some Roman remains (fragments of pottery and flue-tiles, and a few stone tesserae) found in the new part of the cemetery on the Bristol Road at Keynsham.—Presented by the Rev. Dom E. HORNE.

Two fragments of red Samian pottery (*terra sigillata*), one bearing the mark, OF PASSIEM. Picked up by the donor at Charterhouse-on-Mendip.—Presented by Mr. A. W. LAWRENCE.

Stone vessel, height 6ins., max. diam. including projections  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; obtained from Westow Manor Farm, Lydeard St. Lawrence.—Presented by the Rev. F. L. HUGHES.

Ten terra-cotta ex-votos from Veii, Etruria, 2nd or 3rd century B.C. ; handled vase of terra-cotta, Island of Capri.—Presented by Mrs. F. J. JERVIS-SMITH.

## II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Bell, reputed to have been used at the hangings at Ilchester Gaol ; diam. at mouth 16ins., height 16ins.—Presented by Mr. J. TREVOR DAVIES.

Treasure chest of rivetted iron, with an intricate lock, the key turning twelve bolts which radiate round the inside of the lid ; length, over all, 3ft. 6ins., breadth 1ft. 10½ins., height 1ft. 8ins. It has, by tradition, been in the possession of the Byne family for many generations.—Presented by Lt.-Colonel R. M. BYNE, O.B.E.

Staff of drum-major, probably of the East Somerset Local Militia. period George III ; length 4ft. 10½ins. Obtained at Martock (*see* drum, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXVI, lxxix).—Presented by the Rev. G. W. SAUNDERS.

“ Dairy Room ” signboard, 20½ins. by 2¾ins. ; given to the donor by Mr. George Manley, Tintinhull.

A relic of the days of the window-tax, when all windows except those of dairies and cheese-rooms were taxed according to the area of glass. This tax was first levied in 1697, and repealed 24 July, 1851.

Window-frame, 27ins. by 24ins., containing twelve panes of glass, some of which are “ bull’s-eyes ” ; given to the donor by Mr. Jas. Matthews, Cole Cross, Chilthorne Domer.

Presented by Dr. R. H. WALTER, F.S.A.

Glass and leaded head of a window, from “ Rowlands,” Ashill ; and two panes of old glass from Milverton and Staple-grove.—Presented by Mr. H. SYMONDS, F.S.A.

Constable’s staff, length 20½ins., Tintinhull Hundred, inscribed **G III R** over a crown ; below, **TINTINHULL HD.**—Presented by Mr. F. J. H. HAWKINS, The Grange, Ash, Som.

Rush-holder, height 13ins.. co. Donegal ; small pair of shears similar to those mentioned in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXII, lxxvii, but marked **SOILLEUX** ; small pipe bowl, and bottle seal.—Presented by Mrs. F. B. KETTLEWELL.

The following specimens presented by Miss D. TYLOR, on the death of Lady Tylor, widow of the late Prof. Sir E. B. Tylor :—

Miniature watchman’s rattle carved in bone ; two carved knitting-sticks (one dated 1789) ; three clay tobacco-pipes (two with very long stems).

Small round box or casket of thin metal, with chain fastenings ; found on Tower Hill, London, 1866.

Kylin, carved in soapstone, Chinese, length 4½ins.



*Dorche* or "thunderbolt" of bronze ; length  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins. ; Tibet. Ushabti figure, of turquoise colour ; Egypt.

Oblong piece of a large blue and white tile of hexagonal form ; Kutahia, Asia Minor, XVI Century.

Large painted bowl, ornamented with animals ; Pueblo Indian work of New Mexico and Arizona.

Four grotesque clay figures, made at Santa Clare Pueblo, New Mexico, and sold to tourists.

Tobacco-pipe of clay, marked **G.B.** on the heel ; found at Downside, 1920.—Presented by the Rev. Dom E. HORNE.

Bowl of tobacco-pipe of clay, marked **IEFFRY H.** ; found at Arthur's Point, near Wells, 1921.—Presented by Mr. A. T. WICKS.

Bird-scarer's clack, length  $14\frac{1}{2}$  ins. ; badge of Somerset Light Infantry.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Two powder-flasks and a shot-holder in the form of a leather belt ; XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. J. H. PERRY.

Badge of the Taunton Recruiting Committee ; earlier period of the Great War.—Presented by Mr. W. M. TURNER.

### III. CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

China plate, with decoration in gold and greyish-brown ; in the middle a transfer representation of Hammet Street and St. Mary's Church, Taunton ; early XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. H. C. MADDICKS.

Shards of ornamented glazed pottery, found with many other pieces at Hurcot Farm, near Somerton ; XVII–XVIII Century.—Presented by Mr. IAN KELWAY.

Wine-bottle, with seal marked " G. S. Risdon."—Presented by Mr. F. BRADBURY.

Wine-bottle, with seal marked " W. Leman . Chard . 1771."—Presented by Mr. F. A. BISHOP.

### IV. NUMISMATICS.

Half-groat of Edward III ; shilling of Edward VI ; and a Gaulish coin of base silver, struck in Jersey, *circa* B.C. 50.—Presented by Miss MARY M. E. ROE.

Penny of Henry VII, York mint, in poor condition,—one of over 50 English coins of silver found in a box taken from the charred walls of a house at Dodmore, Burland, Staplegrove, 1800.—Presented by the Rev. S. E. DODDERIDGE.

“Third brass” coin of Constantius II, found on Ham Hill; XVII Century trade token of Roger Lock, Chard.—Presented by Mr. H. SYMONDS, F.S.A.

Groat of Henry VIII.—Presented by Mr. W. J. SIMMONS.

Irish farthing, George I, 1723.—Presented by Mr. C. W. CLARKE.

“Third brass” coin, Constantine I (“Urbs Roma”); found at Tadley, near Silchester.—Presented by Dr. A. E. JOSCELYNE.

Medal, silver-plated, of the Universal Exhibition of London, 1862; base metal fabrication of a crown of George III; large disc, with the Old World on one side, and the New World on the other.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

Five Pound Note, “Yeovil Old Bank, Somersetshire; for Edmund Batten & John Batten,” 184...—Presented by Mr. J. GOODCHILD.

## V. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.

Photograph of Richard Hensleigh Walter, M.B., F.S.A., donor of the Hensleigh Walter Collection of Ham Hill relics. (*In frame 21ins. by 17½ins.*).—Presented by Mrs. R. H. WALTER.

Plan and sections of the “Frying Pan,” Ham Hill, surveyed and drawn by L. Caplen, surveyor, R.D.C. Yeovil, 1920; photographs of three large pieces of stone carving formerly belonging to the Free Chapel of St. Nicholas, Beauchamp Castle, Stoke-under-Ham, now built into the boundary wall of Castle Close.—Presented by Dr. R. H. WALTER.

Coloured print of mural paintings discovered on the walls of the old Church at Chilton Cantelo, which was rebuilt in 1865-6.—Presented by Mr. J. GOODCHILD.

Plan of lines of a Roman building, revealed by scorehing owing to the 1921 drought, on the lawn of Drayton Vearage, Som.—Drawn and presented by the Rev. F. W. SOAMES.

The following photographs :—(1) “Taunton from the Bridge, Aug. 7, 1853 ” ; (2) Bishops Lydeard Church, 1853 ; (3) St. Peter’s Church, Tiverton ; (4) St. Stephen’s Church, Bristol.—Presented by Miss D. TYLOR.

Original drawing of design for War memorial cross, Tintinhull, by J. N. Comper.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

Two photographs of the lychgate, Compton Pauncefote (War memorial, 1921).—Presented by the Rev. F. C. HAINES.

Two photographs of Stockland Bristol Church, showing the screen erected in 1920, made up from the screen taken away when the former church was demolished in 1865.—Presented by the Rev. D. K. AMBROSE.

Two photographs of Tollard Church.—Presented by Mrs. W. LUCAS.

Coloured plan of Castle Neroche (W. Bidgood).—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Engraving of Frome, 1802.—Presented by Mr. H. SYMONDS.

## VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

### (1). ANIMALS, BIRDS, INSECTS, ETC.

Fox taken in hunting on the Brendon Hills, *circa* 1912 (set up by Rowland Ward in a glass case, 38ins. by 29ins. by 15ins).—Presented by Lt.-Colonel D. F. BOLES.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), in large case ; Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*), Scotland ; Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), taken in Glamorganshire, *circa* 1915.—Presented by the Executors of the late Mr. W. K. PETHERICK.

Skin of White Mole, female ; Bleadon, 1919.—Presented by Mr. F. H. L. WHISH.

Skull of a Rabbit, with abnormal incisor teeth in both jaws ; caught at Sampford Arundell, 24th June, 1921.—Presented by the Rev. P. C. SHORE.

Eggs of the Common Snake ; White Ball, Wellington.—Presented by the late Mr. F. MILTON.

Orange-Tip butterfly (*Euchloë cardamines*), with a combination of the markings of the male and female. Caught by

Mr. A. A. Thatcher (father of the donor) on Whit-Monday, 31st May, 1909, at Ebbor Rocks, at the N.E. end about 200 yds. from the Mendip plateau.—Presented by Capt. A. F. B. THATCHER.

(2). FOSSILS, BOTANICAL SPECIMENS, ETC.

Twenty-one specimens of Somerset plants.—Presented by Dr. W. WATSON.

Piece of Cotham or Landscape Marble.—Presented by Col. S. H. WOODHOUSE.

Specimens of Greenstone (Jade), New Zealand.—Presented by Miss D. TYLOR and Mrs. F. J. JERVIS-SMITH.

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*DEPOSITS ON LOAN RETURNED.*

The following were removed from the Museum by the owner and collector, Mr. A. V. Cornish, on December 7th, 1920:—

All his collection of Antiquities from Ham Hill, deposited on loan in 1907, 1910, 1914 and 1915, except the uninscribed tin coin (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LX, i, 93).

## Additions to the Library.

*From July 21st, 1920, to July 19th (Annual Meeting), 1921.*

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### DONATIONS.

*Archæologia*, vol. LXIX.—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries.

*The Manor and Manorial Records*, by N. J. Hone.—Presented by the Rev. Preb. HAMLET.

*Anthropological Essays presented to Edward Burnett Tylor in honour of his 75th birthday*, 2 Oct. 1907 (presentation copy); *Memoirs of a Highland Lady*, edited by Lady Strachey, 1898; *Lady Duff Gordon's Letters from Egypt*; *English-Italian Dictionary: English Folk-Rhymes*, by G. F. Northall; *Rhymes and Nursery Tales*, by J. O. Halliwell; *Rhymes of Scotland*, by R. Chambers; *Reproductions of Drawings of Raffaele*, by J. Fisher; *Monograph of the British Hieracia*, pts. 1-7, by F. J. Hanbury.—Presented by Miss D. TYLOR, on the death of Lady Tylor.

*Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, vol. I (1889) to vol. xv, pt. 116 (four parts missing since purchased); *Folk-Lore Journal*, vol. ix (18 8) to vol. xv (1904)—four parts missing; *The Evil Eye*, by F. T. Elworthy; *Excavations at Caerwent*, 1899-1901; *Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Stowting*, by John Brent; *Warwickshire Earthworks*, by J. T. Burgess; *Pillar Stones and Cairns*, by Dr. T. Inman; reprints by Thos. Kerslake; *Note-Book of Sir John Northcote*, by A. H. A. Hamilton; *Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair*, by Dr. H. Moley, 4th edit.; *The Games of Argyleshire*, by Dr. R. C. Maclagan; *Cuneorum Clavis*, by D. Smith and H. W. Hemsworth; *The Tell Armarna Tablets*, by Maj. C. R. Conder; *The City and the Land; Tell el Hesi*, by F. J. Bliss.—Presented by Miss COLFOX.

*The Canterbury and York Society*, pts. 66, 67.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE. (See also p. lxxxviii).

Endowed Charities, Somerset—four Returns, 1873, 1892, 1894, 1895.—Presented by Lord STRACHIE.

Four Reports of the Hist. MSS. Commission.—Presented by Mr. R. J. K. MOTT.

*English Church Furniture*, by Rev. Dr. Cox (interleaved copy).—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE and Rev. G. W. SAUNDERS.

*Phycologia Britannica*, by Dr. W. H. Harvey, 4 vols.—Presented by the late Mr. C. H. S. PERCEVAL.

Part set of *Proceedings of the Som. A. & N.H. Society* formerly belonging to the late Mr. Walter Meade-King.—Presented by Dr. R. L. MEADE-KING.

*Proceedings, Speleological Society*, University of Bristol, vol. I, no. 1, 1919–20.—Presented by Capt. L. S. PALMER.

*Proceedings, Bath Branch, Som. A. & N.H. Society*, 1920.

*Bradninch*, by Rev. Dr. C. Croslegh, 1911.—Presented by the Rev. F. E. W. LANGDON.

*The Great Screen of Winchester Cathedral*, by Dean Kitchin, 2nd edit.—Presented by Mr. E. PEARCE.

*Subject Index to Periodicals*, 1917–1919—Fine Arts and Archæology.—Presented by the Library Association.

*A Dream of Old Somerset*, by F. A. Goudge.—Presented by Mr. H. S. THOMPSON.

*Helps for Students of History*, five parts.—Presented by the Rev. W. E. ROBINSON.

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*The Times*, 1920–21.—From the Somerset County Club.

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#### MANUSCRIPTS.

Court Rolls of the Manor and Hundred of Tintinhull :—

(1) Twelve membranes tied at the head, and entries made on  
both sides. Earliest, 26 Oct. 1624; latest, 16 July 1649. (Few  
missing).

(2) Small folio MS. book, vellum cover; 10 Apr. 1662, ending  
18 Apr. 1723 on a loose sheet.

(3) Large folio MS. book, vellum cover; 24 Oct. 1770 to 31  
Oct. 1878.

## Court Rolls of the Manor of Charlton Adam :—

Written on the membranes numbered (1) above. The years correspond with those of the Tintinhull entries on the same membranes.

Presented by Mr. F. J. H. HAWKINS, The Grange, Ash, Martock (*per* the Rev. G. W. Saunders).

Twenty deeds and documents, dating from Henry VII to George I. having reference to the parishes, etc., of :—Ansford, Brislington, Castle Cary, Egford and Woore (Whatley), Holcombe, Horsington, Kilmersdon, Midelney, Peglinch (Wellow), Pitcombe, and Stratton-on-the-Fosse.—Presented by the Rev. J. D. C. WICKHAM. (He also deposited on loan two parchments, dated 1664 and 1743, relating to Holcombe Manor).

Manuscripts of the Rev. W. Phelps, Vicar of Meare and Bicknoller :—

(1) Three MS. volumes of notes on the Hundreds of Williton, Whitstone and Catash, interleaved with pages of Collinson's "History of Somerset." (2) Various smaller vols. of notes relating to Phelps' "History." (3) Correspondence as to the publication of Phelps' "History," 1830-40. (4) Parcel of duplicate prints and a few original drawings. Also Phelps' "History of Somerset," 2 vols., 1839.

Sent to the Society by Miss MARGARET H. GLYN, Yeo Meads, Congresbury, in accordance with the wish of the late Rev. Preby. CECIL DEEDES, M.A., of Chichester. (*See further particulars in MS. accessions book*).

Twelve deeds, rolls, etc., dating from 1565 to 1774, having reference to the parishes of :—Carhampton, Compton Dando, Nether Stowey, Over Stowey, Taunton, Upottery, Wellington, West Buckland and Wincanton.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

382 Somerset deeds.—Presented by Mr. ARTHUR W. MARKS.

Two Somerset deeds.—Presented by Mr. J. WATSON-TAYLOR.

Ten Somerset deeds. MS. vol. (folio) containing the various arithmetical rules, inscribed "Fair Book made by John Parrick, of Wiveliscombe, anno 1711"; the book formerly belonged to Thomas Plowman, North Curry, who was a surgeon in 1840.—Presented by Mr. HENRY SYMONDS, F.S.A.

MS. notes on Incumbents of Milborne Port, Blackford (near

Wedmore), and a few of Oake.—Compiled and presented by the Rev. S. J. SWAINSON.

Typewritten report, Rodhuish Chapel, Withycombe, Som., 1908.—Compiled and presented by Mr. F. C. EELES.

List of Non-Marine Mollusca found within a two-mile radius of the Pier at Clevedon.—Compiled and presented by Mr. DOUGLAS BACCHUS.

Catalogue of West-Country Birds, chiefly Somerset, collected by the late Dr. F. H. Woodforde, M.D. Edin., and now in the University Museum at Oxford.—Compiled and presented by Mr. CHRISTOPHER J. PRING.

MS. volume, bound in brown leather and measuring 11ins. by 8ins., which appears to consist of notes extracted from, or possibly a verbatim copy of, the following work :—

Wirtzung (Christopher) : The General Practice of Physick, conteyning all inward and outward parts of the body, with all the accidents and infirmities that are incident unto them, even from the crowne of the head to the sole of the foote, also by what means they may be remedied ; translated from the Germane by Jacob Mosan.

These notes are from the edition of 1598 ; the MS. was probably written between 1600 and 1620.

Presented by Miss C. M. JENNINGS.

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vol. xvi, nos. 1–13 ; *Economic Proceedings*, vol. ii, no. 15.
- British School at Rome—*Papers*, vol. ix.
- Cambrian Archæological Association—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6th ser., vol. xx, pts. 3, 4 ; 7th ser., vol. i, pt. 1.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, vol. xxii.
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*PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.*



## PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

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### Somerset Archaeology—a Suggestion.

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BY SIR C. HERCULES READ, LL.D., P.S.A., F.B.A.,

*being his Presidential Address at the Annual Meeting, Crewkerne,  
July 19th, 1921.*

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A COUPLE of months ago, the *Manchester Guardian*, in a leading article, attributed to me the phrase “imaginative archæology,” and thereupon proceeded to enlarge upon the advantage of using the imagination in the antiquarian field. Although I do not remember using these precise words, yet I have at various times emphasized the importance of applying the imaginative side of the mind when dealing with the problems that come before societies such as this. It is so much the fashion to deal only with the bare facts, and having set down measurements and the baldest detail, to claim that the story is finished and the case adequately presented. I have heard one of our leading antiquaries, after having given dimensions of the buildings and of the objects found until the hearer’s mind was hopelessly confused and swamped in the maze of figures, turn to his audience with the peroration, “now there is nothing more for any one to say about this site.” It is to this type of mind that we owe the too common belief that archæology is a dull business, and the wonder of the normal citizen that so many apparently intelligent persons can devote their time to its study. The readers of papers who describe their explorations too often miss the obvious fact that their statements, in place of being the last word on the subject, are

in general nothing but the mere bricks and mortar which the historian, the geographer or the student of social evolution, will use to build for the world at large a fair structure to charm and widen the mind. The excavator is not its architect, nor is he even the builder; he must be content to take his place as the labourer, preparing the raw material for future use, and without even knowing how or when it may be applied. Hence, the most precise accuracy is an essential, and the first requirement.

But the audience reasonably demands more than this in the presentation of the thesis, and it is in giving it a human interest that imagination and hypothesis may usefully be invoked. But here two things are fundamental. Hypothesis and fact must be kept in absolutely watertight compartments, so that the one can never be mistaken for the other, and secondly the saving virtue of imagination must have some solid foundation—with these premisses at the starting point, kept in mind throughout his discourse, the reader of a paper should be equipped to give his audience something at once scientific and attractive.

These thoughts are not new to me, nor would I claim that they possess novelty in any sense. But they have come newly into my mind in relation to a subject in which I think this County of Somerset might take a special interest.

Of all the periods of human life on this globe, there is none, I think, that is more shrouded in mystery or can claim more from modern man, than that of the very dawn of humanity in the universe, the moment of overlap between geology and archæology. Remote, misty and uncertain as it is, a subject of such primary importance surely merits diligent study, and indeed the energies of some of the best intellects in this country during the past sixty or seventy years have been devoted to it. The results have been anything but futile, but much still remains to learn. Moreover, in this particular branch of archæology, the imagination of the half-instructed and the incompetent has been let loose to a degree that can only be compared to a South Sea bubble, and has resulted in a mass of misleading literature that posterity would thank us to burn.

And yet the study of early man is hardly older than the

normal span of human life. Exploration in the French caves, infinitely richer in useful record than the terrace gravels, only took formal shape in the sixties of the last century, led by an Englishman, Mr. Henry Christy. He joined with a French geologist, M. Edouard Lartet, and spent considerable time and money in systematic exploration of the limestone caverns and rock-shelters of the South of France, where he made discoveries of unprecedented importance, and laid bare the life story of late palæolithic man with a completeness almost incredible when one thinks of the remoteness of the time from our own and the novelty of the subject. He found that cave man was primarily a hunter, an accomplished craftsman in the production of the tools and implements he needed, but apparently no agriculturist; that he was a person of the keenest observation, and with a power of graphic representation so phenomenal that it is not too much to say that, given the same materials, no artist of to-day could surpass him in producing the outline drawings of the animals by which he was surrounded. These are facts, and not imagination, and they are set out in detail in the book, "*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*," that Mr. Christy projected, though it appeared only after his death. But the facts were, and still are, so surprising that one would have thought an army of explorers would have equipped themselves with knowledge and continued the quest. But the search has only been prosecuted languidly and without system, and the results at any rate in England to-day, sixty years later, are by no means so rich as they should be. The reasons for such apathy are many-sided. To a majority of men, albeit interested in the past, a flint is nothing but a flint, and it is a singular fact that the normal person can see no more difference between one flint implement and another than the untutored savage sees between pictures in a gallery: the savage merely notes that there are large and small among them, and that some have brighter tints than the rest. But if the ordinary person were assured that from mere observation of the working of a flint, its colour and its form, a reasonably close judgement of its period and of its country of origin could be arrived at, he would probably remain unconvinced. This is not due to want of imagination, but is merely a sign

of one of the commonest defects of the untrained, and that is, the lack of observation and attention for anything outside the range of personal interest. It has often been said of men of great intellect, that no fact is too small to interest them. If this be the case, then I can truly say that my own experience helps to endorse the verdict of history that great intellects are rare.

It was my original purpose in addressing you to-day to suggest to the Somerset Society the propriety of devoting itself with more assiduity to the exploration of the caves in the county. I am, of course, well aware that during the past half century a good deal has been done abroad, and very competently done, and England has not been altogether idle. But the early history of the district demands more systematic treatment, and it would certainly be fitting that this Society should be associated with the undertaking. I have read with great interest the recent "Proceedings of the Speleological Society" of the Bristol University, and I find that it is doing the very work that I had in my mind for the Somerset Society. But even granting them all the credit they deserve, there is still ample room for additional workers. I find, for example, in these same *Proceedings*, the demand for help to determine the succession of culture stages in prehistoric Britain, and the lament that we know little of the ages of the animals found in the Mendip caves. Sir W. Boyd Dawkins, one of our early workers in this field, says "As yet there are no important discoveries in the Somerset caves with regard to the populations of Somersetshire in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages," and "there are many caves in the Mendip Hills which await scientific exploration." Thus geology and archæology are for once agreed, and it is on this line that I ask your leave to say a few words.

It is a commonplace that the determination of palæolithic remains, as against those of later date, is mainly dependent upon the associated mammals. The palæontologist having fixed the horizon of the mammalian remains by his own line of argument, it is accepted that any associated relics of human work are of the same period, and thus we arrive at the fundamental differentiation between man's productions of the



River Drift period and those of the newer Stone Ages. Strictly speaking, it is this kind of evidence alone that is conclusive, though in the last few decades comparison and deduction has helped to widen the field, in the majority of cases, no doubt, quite legitimately. But when, as is often the case, mammalian remains are entirely wanting, or, as with the now famous Piltdown skull, the remains found are highly controversial, then the archæologist should be able to look confidently to his geological colleague to determine for him the geological age of the deposit without any appeal to the products of man's hands. It is here more than anywhere else that I complain of my geological friends, and it is due to their professional apathy or indifference, or to their want of precise diagnosis, that our knowledge of the earliest stages is at this time so slight. After sixty to seventy years of archæology joined to geology in this search, the thinking world has a right to demand data at once fuller and more accurate.

The absence of such exactness in the presentation of prehistoric matters has had an evil effect in both positive and negative senses. It has left the door open for every type of uninstructed fanatic to air, and even print, theories of the wildest kind that have no basis in fact. To the normal person such theories, if couched in fair English, are hard to distinguish from others of healthier growth, while their exposure by truly scientific men again proves an obstacle to the diligent enquirer, who is forced to clear the poisonous undergrowth from his mind before he can go forward in the pursuit of knowledge.

The geologist normally decides on the age of a deposit by means of the fossils it contains, perhaps controlling this opinion from other evidence in addition. In such conditions as are found in chalk, this method is no doubt excellent and fairly simple. But obviously it is another affair when the deposit is surface gravel. Here numerous factors exist of which many make for uncertainty. The actual position of the deposit, its relation to other neighbouring areas at different levels, the condition of the constituents of the gravels, all tend to make clear determination doubtful, in the absence of mammalian or other remains of which the period is known. Unfortunately, from the geological standpoint, such determina-

tion is not of great importance and is very difficult. But from the archæological side, it is of the very highest interest, and I, for one, have been trying for years past to invoke the best geological help to work with archæology in solving the problem. For it has always seemed to me, as I said before, that few puzzles of the kind are so attractive, as that which deals with man's first appearance on this earth. The geologist, however, will have none of it, and declares that the results cannot justify the work involved. Thus geology and archæology meet in a cul-de-sac. The actual situation is well seen in the recent discoveries of Mr. Reid Moir in East Anglia. He, an enthusiastic explorer, has brought to light a large number of flints presenting characters which to him, and to others, among whom is Sir Ray Lankester, appear to present clear evidence of human intention and of human work. The deposits in which they are found have hitherto been regarded as of Tertiary formation, and if they are undisturbed, the obvious and inevitable conclusion is that the implements are also Tertiary, and if of human make, then with equal certainty we establish the existence of man in Tertiary times. For some reason the geologists fight against this last with desperation. They demand, first, that archæology shall tell them whether the flints are of a certainty fashioned by man. If archæology answers "Yes," then the reply of geology is that the stratum in which they are lying must have been disturbed, and that in consequence the evidence for Tertiary man disappears. It does not appear to be at all material that, up to the time of the discovery of the flints, no geologist had ever suggested that the beds were not in their original position. To my mind, the geologist puts the cart before the horse. It is for him, and no one else, to say whether the beds are undisturbed or not, without any regard to the presence in them of flints which may or may not be of man's handiwork. He *ought* to be superior to and independent of such trivial aids to accuracy. He takes an entirely different view; he regards the flints, if admittedly of human make, as fossils, and uses them in arriving at a decision. If they are human, then the deposit cannot be Tertiary because he is predetermined against man's existence at that early time. And so the vicious and useless

circle revolves. If one ponders on the thing for a while, one finds that we have here a cogent argument against ever writing a book. The writer on early man must deal with the evidence at hand when he writes. What will be disclosed within the next decade he cannot tell. If he be sufficiently prophetic or unwise as to declare that man's existence is impossible in Tertiary times, it is clear that he will be most unwilling to admit the validity of any such discovery while his book is hot from the press—for it will be a confession that the book is already out of date. I remember such a case in my own person. I wrote a lengthy and considered article for an encyclopædia, and this, through no fault of mine, was not published for five years, with the result that by the time it was in the hands of the public, it was lamentably out of date. Such is the possible fate of everyone who writes, and the only line of safety is to leave a loophole for every possibility, and to be prepared with a receptive mind for any occurrence, no matter how impossible it may seem in prospect. I know not whether the hardness of the earth's crust produces a corresponding induration in the geological mind, but without doubt, in my experience, it is difficult indeed to find a reasonable proportion of sympathetic minds among our leading geologists.

It is a pity that this should be so at the present time, for, as I read the signs, I would venture to say that the discoveries of the last few years have been of a very revolutionary character, and that very shortly it will be necessary for some master-mind to take in hand the modern evidence and to set down in clear terms the true meaning of the facts that the last two decades have placed at the disposal of the scientific world. Take for example the astonishing discoveries of cave painting in the north of Spain and elsewhere. No paintings of such supreme excellence had been known hitherto, and certainly no one had suspected that early man was capable of such advanced productions, evidence beyond dispute of a long previous training in the practice of the craft. Their existence is only one of the difficult problems that the present century has provided for us. Every kind of question arises. Who did these paintings, when were they executed, and in particular why were they placed, as they are, in remote recesses

of almost inaccessible caves where they can only be seen by artificial light? The types of animals represented are alone sufficient evidence that the paintings were executed at a time very distant from the present, but such mammalian evidence can necessarily only be pictorial, and the palæontologist prefers bones to pictures. As to the purpose underlying these elaborate delineations of the fauna of the time, I have stated elsewhere that I strongly suspect a basis of sympathetic magic or of totemism, connected with the chase and with the daily needs of the prehistoric population. I further suspect that we have in many of these cave paintings and drawings a *primâ facie* case for suggesting, contrary to the accepted belief, that cave man had arrived at the point of taming or domesticating animals. One simple argument on this side is found in the frequency with which the animals depicted are at rest, and not in rapid flight, which would be the normal aspect to the hunter of a hunted animal.

From the early years of the study of the Stone Age, it has been a commonplace to enlarge upon the essential similarity of stone arrowheads, knives and the like, whether found in England or America, or Japan. The practical identity of material seemed to exact the production of very similar results. For I imagine that no one is prepared to maintain that a flint arrowhead from Norfolk and one from Patagonia had a common origin, or that the similarity in outline arose from any other cause than the identity of the maker's needs. But as soon as the ingenuity of man devised the bow as a weapon, the arrow and its point are necessary consequences. It is far otherwise with certain types of flint tools, of peculiar form and of even more peculiar methods of manufacture, and yet found, identical in appearance and in make, in widely separated countries. This is the case with a type of flint called the 'tortoise core,' from its plano-convex shape. For us, living in Europe, it is best known from Northfleet in Kent and from Amiens. It is assigned on good evidence to the earlier cave period, and as I said, both its purpose and mode of manufacture are very unusual. Yet the identical type has been found at the Cape, and further research shows that it is found at a number of intervening spots in North, East and



South Africa and there is evidence also from Syria. Further investigation may reveal yet more links in this chain, and show a real connection where at present we can only suggest a possibility.

Another problem awaiting developments, if not a solution, is that of the age and relationships of the flint pits dug by prehistoric man at Grime's Graves in Norfolk and at Cissbury in Sussex. These were originally explored a good many years ago by Canon Greenwell, General Pitt-Rivers and others, and for reasons that at the time were accepted as sufficient, were set down as being of neolithic date.

Explorations during recent years have yielded masses of material, some of it of novel types, but quantities also that no doubt was equally disclosed by the earlier explorers, but dismissed as not sufficiently worked. Much of this material newly found or newly observed, possesses very disturbing characters, some of them never yet found on any distinctly neolithic site, but resembling in almost every way implements from what are admittedly palæolithic horizons. The question is perhaps as yet of too recent origin for anybody to pronounce with certainty for one side or the other. But when I used the word disturbing, I did so advisedly. For men who made up their minds on all questions of the kind thirty or forty years ago; or still worse, have set down their final judgements in print, nothing can be more disturbing than a discovery that destroys a chapter or more and invalidates important conclusions, spoken or printed. It is not, however, to these that I am addressing myself, but rather to the newer generation, to whom novelty is in itself a substantive joy, and to whom it is not at all material how many volumes of classical repute their finds may render obsolete.

In attempting to put before this meeting this statement of what may usefully be done in the field of prehistoric science, I have purposely set the matter down briefly, and have abstained from going into detail. To have done so would have been a long task, too long for verbal exposition. The purpose I had in mind was to show what an immense field, and, as I think, of great human interest, was awaiting treatment from trained hands and minds; and I do this because I think this

Society can, and perhaps should, take a foremost place in this special branch of study.

Somerset, in fact, more than many parts of England, is fortunate in possessing in or upon the ground, interesting remains of all periods of human activity, from the very earliest onwards. There are few periods of history that cannot be illustrated from the county, and some of these have been admirably and usefully explored. Important contributions to our knowledge of ancient British life and culture have been made by the explorations of the lake villages that are among the prominent features of Somerset, and the never ceasing discoveries on the heights of Ham Hill continue to add to our knowledge of the Roman occupation and of the relations of that wonderful people with the indigenous population, and I trust that the relics so recovered will long continue to enrich the already fine collections at Taunton. There is but little likelihood, that in researches such as these, and, with regard to the mediæval periods, even less probability, that the interest of the intelligent and reflective will ever cease, whatever form of government it may be our fortune to possess. The history of more recent times, moreover, is not a subject that relies upon archæological research alone. Written history and literature are its handmaidens, and enable the studious explorer to allocate every find to its proper place and demonstrates its relations to its neighbours.

Prehistory has no such aids to real understanding. It is, in a measure, dumb, its apostles are men not of its own day, or men to whom its original speech was born with them, but is a mere acquisition of the schools, where it may have been learnt well or ill. For these reasons, as well as for its essential and eminently human interest, I feel always that its claims are entitled, in such a gathering as this, to be rather more warmly pressed than those of periods likely to have their own advocates.

I have said in the title of this address that I desire to make a suggestion, and it is this. You have already on your borders, as I have said, a Society for the exploration of caves, the Speleological Society of the University of Bristol. This body would appear to have secured all the apparatus necessary for



its immediate purpose, and, as far as I may judge from its published *Proceedings*, to be possessed of industry and enthusiasm, as well as knowledge and proper guidance. Would it not be well and possible for the Somerset Society, instead of falling upon these piratical invaders and destroying them, to join forces with them, and by means of a Committee properly authorized, to share in their researches and in their glory? It is quite certain that in the ranks of this Society there are many competent for such a task, and it is by no means unlikely that help and advice would be forthcoming from outside also. If such a Committee could be formed, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that great advances would be made in our knowledge of the prehistory of this country, and this Society, in fostering research within its own borders, would add to the prestige of English science and to the glory of Somerset.

# Monumental Effigies in Somerset.

## PART VII.

### THE CYCLAS, CAMAIL AND JUPON "KNIGHTS."

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THE quarter of a century (1321-1346) which marks the *Cyclas Period* is probably the most picturesque in the long history of defensive armour.<sup>1</sup> The number of "knights" portrayed in this curious garment<sup>2</sup> either in stone, wood, or engraved on brass, during these two and a half decades are comparatively limited, and in Somerset we find only three stone "Knights" belonging to this special class of monumental effigy. Experience gained in the *Chain Mail Period* proved that defence was ineffectual against pointed weapons, for even if the mail was not actually pierced limbs were bruised and bones broken. During the time, therefore, that the cyclas was in fashion we meet with multitudinous coverings of plate, mail, and padded garments to resist lance, sword and arrow. The cyclas was evidently made of silk or some other thin material, falling easily into folds, and differed from the flowing surcoat as it was close-fitting, laced or buttoned at the sides, reaching to the knees behind and cut so short in front that we can trace the three protective garments beneath

1. Text-books frequently give the cyclas period as 1325 to 1335. Several "knights" are clad, however, in the cyclas before and after that time, and the late Sir William Hope considered the correct date for this period should be 1321-1346, so as to include practically all known examples.

2. The cyclas was probably adopted because the surcoat was found to be an inconvenient garment.

it, *viz.* the gambeson,<sup>1</sup> the hauberk of chain-mail<sup>2</sup> and the haqueton.<sup>3</sup> In some of the earlier examples it was girded by a narrow cincture.

Stone effigies of "Knights" in the cyclas or cyclatoun in Somerset are found at Bathampton (Plate I, fig. 1), Huntspill, and Whatley (Plate I, figs. 2, 3). This garment in all three cases is longer behind than in front,<sup>4</sup> and although it is usually laced up the sides, yet the lacings are dispensed with on the Whatley "Knight," where it is fastened with small round buttons, while the front of the skirt is elaborately decorated with an invected edging having a fleur-de-lis at each point (Plate I, figs. 2, 3). The two earlier of these three "Knights" (Bathampton, Plate I, fig. 1; and Whatley, Plate I, figs. 2, 3)<sup>5</sup> possess the old-fashioned leather sword-belts,<sup>6</sup> shields<sup>7</sup> suspended by guiges<sup>8</sup> passing over the right shoulders, and the Whatley "Knight" has the narrow leather cingulum ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) like the surcoat "Knights" of an earlier date, while the later "Knight" at Huntspill possesses a richly ornamented baldrick or hip-belt (2 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.), such as a knight of the *Jupon Period*

1. The gambeson was a body-garment stuffed with wool and worn over the plastron-de fer and hauberk. Stothard gives an illustration of the unique effigy of Sir Robert Shurland representing that knight habited only in the gambeson, which fits closely round the neck and reaches within a few inches of the knee.

2. The hauberk appears to have been usually made of banded mail in the fourteenth century. This consisted of rings and discs attached on two sides of strips of leather and overlapping each other in alternate rows. This defence was so flexible that it was largely made use of not only for hauberks, but also for chausses and camails.

3. The haqueton was a padded garment worn over the under woollen shirt, covering the body from the neck to the knees and the upper part of the arms. The padding made the garment defensive, and assisted in protecting the body from the pressure of the mail and plate defences.

4. Bathampton, 11ins. (Pl. I, fig. 1); Huntspill, 1ft. 4ins.; and Whatley, 1ft. 2ins. (Pl. I, figs. 2, 3).

5. Whatley, c. 1325; Bathampton, c. 1330; and Huntspill, c. 1345.

6. Two inches in width.

7. Both "Knights" have heater-shaped shields; Bathampton, 2ft. 1in. by 11ins.; Whatley (Pl. I, fig. 2), 1ft. 8ins. by 1ft. 6ins. (bottom damaged). The shield of the Huntspill "Knight" is much damaged, 1ft. 7ins. by 1ft.

8. Bathampton, 1in.; Huntspill, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; and Whatley, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

would adopt. The gambeson of the Whatley "Knight" is represented as stuffed with wool in vertical parallel lines of needlework (Plate I, fig. 3). The reinforcements of armour on the two earlier knights were probably intended to represent demi-plates of steel or cuir-bouilli fastened over the mail defences with straps and buckles (Plate I, fig. 1), while the Bathampton "Knight" displays roundels (4ins. in diam.) in front of his arm-pits. The hauberk of chain-mail on the Whatley "Knight" terminates in a point in front of the knees (Plate I, fig. 3), as may be seen on the well known brasses of Sir John de Creke (1325) at Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire, and Sir John d'Aubernoun, the younger (1327), Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. These Somerset "Knights" have basinets with camails attached, while the heads of those at Bathampton and Huntspill repose on their tilting-helms.

Defensive armour was in a state of transition during the surcoat and cycloas periods, and every expedient was tried by the military men to render their bodies secure from spear, sword and arrow. Cumbersome head-pieces with enormous visors, multiplicity of garments and the use of chain-mail, plate, cuir-bouilli, pourpointerie, and horn were all made use of until, at last, a certain uniformity emerged during what is known as the *Jupon Period*. Knowledge is the result of accumulated experience, and during the French wars of Edward III and Philip of Valois defences were put to severe tests and those that were found useless were discarded.<sup>1</sup>

This period can be better studied than any other probably, as the arms and armour of that age may be seen carved in stone, alabaster and wood, as well as engraved on brass in the cathedrals and churches throughout the kingdom. Representations, too, on painted windows are to be found which are at times of great importance; while illuminated manuscripts are of valuable assistance to the student. The change was not adopted suddenly, and during the first twenty years of this period some of the older defences were still retained.

The Jupon made its appearance soon after the middle of the fourteenth century and the fashion continued in vogue

1. See Ashdown's *British and Foreign Arms and Armour*, 166.

for fifty years (1360–1410). It was a sleeveless and tight-fitting outer garment laced up on one side or in some cases on both sides, and reaching from the neck to midway between the hips and the knees.<sup>1</sup> It is believed to have been constructed of several thicknesses of material sewn together, making a smooth surface with no folds or crease on which velvet, silk or other rich material could be securely fastened, having the armorial bearings of the knight embroidered on them.<sup>2</sup> We find in Somerset as many as fourteen “Knights” wearing the jupon, and in seven instances the edging of the skirt is decorated with escallops.<sup>3</sup> This garment must have presented a most gorgeous appearance when the armorial bearings were blazoned on a coloured surface. With the exception of the jupon of the “Knight” in the Castle Chapel of Farleigh Hungerford, where the Heytesbury arms are displayed,<sup>4</sup> all vestige of colour has been scraped away. The armorial bearings of the “Knight” at Chewton Mendip were, fortunately, carved in relief although the tinctures are no longer discernible.<sup>5</sup>

The basinet was at first acutely pointed at the apex, but later on it was lessened in height, and towards the end of the period it showed a tendency to assume the globular form which became a feature of the succeeding age. The basinet

1. There are only two jupons actually existing, and it is probable that both had a funeral furniture origin. The first is from the tomb of the Black Prince in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and as it possesses sleeves thickly quilted under the armpits, and as all the gold thread used in the fleur-de-lis and lions has turned black, it is conjectured that inferior gold was employed as the garment was only fashioned for the funeral pageant. The second was in the Cathedral of Chartres, but is now in the museum of that city. It is made of figured damask and is thought to have been made for a funeral pageant. See Laking's *European Armour and Arms*, I, 153, 154.

2. In some few instances the jupon appears to have been stuffed and quilted, and two sculptured figures (1360) in Bamberg Cathedral shew them gamboised with metal plates inserted probably, in the padding, with the heads of rivets visible.

3. Aller, Bradford, Chewton Mendip, Cothelstone, Farleigh Hungerford, Nettlecombe, Nunney and Poyntington.

4. Heytesbury, *Per pale indented gu. and vert a chevron or.*

5. Fitzroger, *Three lions rampant, two and one.*



on these Somerset "Knights" give the apex towards the back of the head, so that when the warrior couched his lance and bent forward in the saddle the point was brought to a perpendicular position. In each case the visor is removed so that the face may be visible; but the hinge, probably for a snout-faced visor, may be seen on the basinet of the "Knight" at Cothelstone.<sup>1</sup>

The camail<sup>2</sup> attained large dimensions during this period; at first the lower portion fell almost perpendicularly to the shoulders, later on the mail was expanded and not only covered the shoulders but even the upper part of the arms.<sup>3</sup> It was at first made of banded mail; but as time advanced chain-mail of various patterns became popular. Most of the "Knights" we are now considering had the mail painted on the camail; but on the "Knight" at Beckington (Plate III, fig. 2), Chewton Mendip (Plate III, fig. 3), Cothelstone<sup>4</sup> (Plate II), and Farleigh Hungerford it was carved in relief. This chain-mail defence for the neck was attached to the basinet by means of a lace running through staples, called *vervelles*, and this arrangement is most carefully reproduced on these Somerset effigies.<sup>5</sup>

In front of the camail of the "Knight" at Chewton Mendip (Plate III, fig. 3) is a small heater-shaped shield (4½ins. by

1. The effigy of a fifteenth century "Knight," now preserved in the Public Library of Zürich, has the visor removed and placed on the right-hand side of the cushion on which his head rests. The *ocularium* and breathing holes are visible, and the basinet possesses a hinge and staple for attachment with a knob below, which probably fastened the visor down to the camail by a loop or ring. See illustration and description in *Arch. Journ.*, XIX, 1.

2. Possibly a derivative of "cap-mail."

3. It has been conjectured that beneath the camail was a gorget of plate; yet in a picture in the British Museum (Nero, D. 7) the Black Prince is represented with basinet and depending camail doffed, and no gorget of plate is exposed.

4. The Cothelstone "Knight" has a gorget of plate over his camail and apparently a *mentonnière*.

5. After 1387 a new fashion made its appearance, and the staples and lace were covered over by an enriched border. This does not seem to have been adopted on the later Somerset "Knights" of the *Jupon Period*.



3ins.) charged with a cross. This refers, probably, to the refounding of an oratory of the Order of St. Cross at the Manor of Chewton by Sir Henry Fitzroger, kt., and the endowment of the same for divine service.<sup>1</sup>

The orle or wreath encircling the basinet is rarely found during the *Jupon Period* on monumental effigies.<sup>2</sup> There are, however, two intertwined cords round the basinet of the Cothelstone "Knight" (Plate II), while the one at Chewton Mendip (Plate III, fig. 3) possesses a richly ornamented band having roses at intervals.

On twelve effigies the knight's basinet rests on his great heaume.<sup>3</sup> Three of these heaumes possess lambrequins,<sup>4</sup> one shows the ocularium,<sup>5</sup> while a crest or panache surmounts the tilting-helms at Chewton Mendip,<sup>6</sup> Cothelstone,<sup>7</sup> Farleigh Hungerford,<sup>8</sup> Huntspill<sup>9</sup> and Trent.<sup>10</sup>

The skirt of the hauberk is usually seen one or two inches below the jupon.<sup>11</sup> In most cases the mail was painted on it; but the "Knights" at Beckington (Plate III, fig. 2), Chewton Mendip (Plate III, fig. 3), Cothelstone (Plate II), and Farleigh Hungerford have the mail carved in relief.

1. In the Inquisitions we find:—"Henricus Fitzroger pro ordine fratrum sanctae crucis juxta turrin London Chewton Maner, 3 acr' terr', etc., Somerset." See Collinson, II, 116.

2. This ornament was originally a band of cloth, velvet or silk placed round the basinet in order to support the heaume, and when this helmet was discarded it formed the foundation of the crest. See Ashdown's *British Arms and Armour*, 187, 188.

3. Ashill, Bathampton, Bradford, Chewton Mendip (Pl. III, fig. 3), Cothelstone, Farleigh Hungerford, Huntspill, Nettlecombe, Nunney, Poyntington, Trent (Pl. III, fig. 1) and Whitelackington.

4. Ashill, Chewton Mendip (Pl. III, fig. 3), and Nunney.

5. Bradford.

6. Crest resembling a panache.

7. A dove or falcon (head lost) on a cap of maintenance (Sir Matthew de Stawell, kt.). See Pl. II.

8. A crest coronet (or) a talbot's head and neck ppr. (Heytesbury).

9. A mutilated human figure.

10. A barnacle proper (Wyke). Fragment remaining.

11. Beckington,  $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Nunney (slightly pointed),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; Poyntington,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Gussets of mail behind the knee-joints as well as at the shoulders, elbows and ankles were made use of in this period. In most cases they were painted on the effigies, but now no trace of colour remains, and the gussets can only be seen on those "Knights" whose chain-mail is carved in relief.<sup>1</sup>

The studded and splintered armour period was an age of transition, and at Nettlecombe we find a "Knight" in basinet, camail, jupon and baldrick, whose thighs, however, are encased in parallel bands of steel ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins.) arranged in vertical lines and embedded in pourpoint with studs showing, or possibly they are affixed to strips of cuir-bouilli.<sup>2</sup>

The outstanding feature of the *Jupon Period* was the gradual covering of the limbs in plate defence which followed the curves and bends of the body. The shoulder-pieces were laminated,<sup>3</sup> and it is possible they may have been fastened to a gorget of plate beneath the camail. Brassards of plate defend the upper arms, elbow-cops are close-fitting, and the protecting plates are usually small and unpretending; the forearms are encased in cylindrical vambraces of one plate, and the lower ends are hidden by the cuff of the gauntlet. The same characteristics are met with in the defences for the lower limbs, and one writer well describes them as "skin-tight." The thigh-pieces were of steel, hinged on the outside of the legs and buckled between the thighs; the knee-cops, like the elbow-cops, were unpretending and modest in dimensions; the jambs were of steel and frequently protected by plates depending from the knee-cops or from the bottom reinforcements, like the Nettlecombe "Knight" who possesses plates of considerable depth. The articulated plates forming the top of the sollerets have been aptly compared to a lobster's tail as some were long and pointed,<sup>4</sup> while scales of cuir-bouilli protect the feet of the "Knights" at Chewton Mendip and Nettlecombe.

1. Beckington, Chewton Mendip, Cothelstone and Farleigh Hungerford.

2. A good example of this form of defence may be seen on the brass of Sir William Cheyne (1375), Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks.

3. See effigies at Bradford, Beckington (Pl. III, fig. 2), Chewton Mendip (Pl. III, fig. 3), Cothelstone (Pl. II), Nunney, Poyntington and Trent (Pl. III, fig. 1).

4. As may be seen on the Beckington "Knight."

The globular appearance of many "Knights" of the *Jupon Period* indicate that over the hauberk and beneath the jupon was a *plastron-de-fer*, terminating at the waist and giving a somewhat wasp-like appearance to the body. We do not know the exact form of this defence as it is hidden by the jupon,<sup>1</sup> or whether it possessed a back-plate so as to form a complete cuirass. However, some of these effigies appear as if such a protection for the back of the body may have been in use. The camail of the Nettlecombe "Knight" is fastened by two staples with laces to the jupon, or through eyelets in the jupon to the *plastron-de-fer*.

One of the distinguishing features of this period is the splendid baldrick or horizontal hip-belt, consisting of a series of brooches linked together and sometimes richly jewelled. These brooches contained four-leaf flowers<sup>2</sup> and other devices and were triumphs of the goldsmith's art. On many effigies this belt was fastened with a buckle and a loop through which the end passed, as may be seen on the "Knights" at Chewton Mendip (Plate III, fig. 3), Cothelstone (Plate II)<sup>3</sup> and Trent (Plate III, fig. 1). The later effigies depict the knightly belt fastened with an elaborate clasp or morse.<sup>4</sup> The width of the baldrick on these Somerset effigies varies from 1½ ins. to 4 ins.<sup>5</sup>

1. In the Public Library at Zürich an effigy is preserved of a fourteenth century knight in a gambeson with a globular *plastron-de-fer* worn over it. This is figured and described in *Arch. Journ.*, XIX, 1. In the MS., Roy 15, D. 3, a foreign "Knight" is shown as wearing his *plastron-de-fer* outside his jupon; and in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses* is a heart-shaped breast-plate (1370) in Bamberg Cathedral. No British effigies either in stone or brass give an example of an exposed *plastron-de-fer*.

2. Four-leaf flowers are found on the belts at Cothelstone, Farleigh Hungerford, Huntspill, Nettlecombe and Trent.

3. Good examples are figured in Ashdown's *British and Foreign Arms and Armour*:—Sir John de Argentine (1360), Horseheath, Cambridge, 175; Sir John de Paletoot (1361), Watton, Herts., 181.

4. See Ashdown's *British and Foreign Arms and Armour*:—Sir John Wingfield (c. 1400), Letheringham, Suffolk; and Sir George Felbrigg (1400), Playford, Suffolk, 175.

5. Beckington, Cothelstone, Farleigh Hungerford and Whitelackington, 1½ ins.; Aller, Nunney, Poyntington and Trent, 1½ ins.; Bradford and Nettlecombe, 2 ins.; Chewton Mendip, 2½ ins.; Ashill, 3 ins.; and Bawdrip, 4 ins.

The sword hung perpendicularly on the left side, being attached to the baldrick at the upper end of the scabbard. The hilt possessed straight or slightly drooping quillons, a swelling grip and frequently a wheel pommel. Three of these scabbards<sup>1</sup> are still perfect and measure 2ft. Sins., so that the blades were evidently about 2ft. 6ins. in length. In previous papers we have dwelt on some injudicious restorations of Somerset effigies, and now we find the Beckington "Knight" possesses a "knuckle guard" to the hilt of his sword. The restorer of this effigy overlooked the fact that quillons were universally in use at this date, and the guard he designed for the hilt of a fourteenth century "Knight" was a serious anachronism of more than one hundred and fifty years, as it did not come into fashion until the middle of the sixteenth century.

During the period we are considering the misericorde, or dagger of mercy, was introduced. The weapon was not only to dispatch a foe whose wounds were beyond human aid, but was made use of in the field occasionally when the sword was broken or lost. This straight dagger was attached to the baldrick on the right side, and the scabbard and hilt were frequently ornamented. The scabbard of the Huntspill "Knight" (1ft. Sins.) is adorned with a band of trefoil-headed ornamentation<sup>2</sup>; the one on the "Knight" at Chewton Mendip is lost, but the attachment by cord or band of leather is still *in situ* (Plate III, fig. 3).

Sir Guy Laking divided the daggers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries into six classes, arranging them according to the hilt.<sup>3</sup> On these Somerset "Knights" of the *Camail and Jupon Period* we find three of these classes are exemplified.

The first is the "quillon" type, and the Ashill<sup>4</sup> and Huntspill<sup>5</sup> "Knights" are good examples. The second is the

1. Bawdrip, Chewton Mendip and Farleigh Hungerford.

2. A similar ornamentation is seen on the misericorde of John Cray (1380), Chinnon, Oxon. See Ashdown's *British and Foreign Arms and Armour*, fig. 225, p. 182.

3. *European Armour and Arms*, III, 2.

4. Scabbard, 1ft. in length; upper portion of hilt lost.

5. Scabbard, 1ft. Sins. in length.

“rondel” guard; this form became very popular towards the end of the fourteenth century, and remained in fashion until the middle of the sixteenth century. Such a dagger is attached to the baldricks of the “Knights” at Cothelstone,<sup>1</sup> Beckington,<sup>2</sup> Trent (Plate III, fig. 1) and Poyntington.<sup>3</sup> At Bawdrip we meet with an example of Sir Guy Laking’s third classification, viz. the “kidney” type.<sup>4</sup> This form of hilt has double swellings above the blade-socket, and the earliest representation on an English brass is Sir William de Aldeburgh<sup>5</sup> (c. 1360), Aldborough, Yorkshire; and the next on the brass of Robert de Parys<sup>6</sup> (1379 ?), Hildersham, Cambridgeshire.<sup>7</sup> The “Knight” whose effigy is in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Bawdrip, died in 1375, and this is therefore a fairly early example of this class of dagger.<sup>8</sup>

One of the most interesting features of the knightly equipment was the rapid development of the gauntlet during the *Camail and Jupon Period*. In the early years of the fourteenth century gauntlets of scale and even plate were in use,<sup>9</sup> but the middle of that century saw a great change when the cuff and metacarpal guard bell out abruptly from the wrist giving the appearance, as the late Sir Guy Laking said, of an

1. Circular pommel.
2. Hilt, 6½ins. in length.
3. Swelling grip and circular pommel; the grip at Whitelackington is twisted.
4. Scabbard, 11ins. in length; hilt lost.
5. Illustrated in Laking’s *European Armour and Arms*, III, 31, fig. 792.
6. *Ibid.*, III, 32, fig. 793.
7. On the Continent this type is seen on the effigies of Jean and Gerard, Seigneurs, de Heers (1332–1399), now preserved in the Musée du Cinquantenaire, Brussels, and it is also found at Gotham on the monumental slab of Geraldus de Gotham, who died in 1358.
8. One of the earliest examples of the kidney type of dagger may be seen on a “Knight” in the Lady Chapel of Hereford Cathedral. The “Knight” is in a cyclas and, consequently, the effigy is not likely to be later than 1346.
9. An unknown “Knight” (c. 1335) in Ash Church, Kent, shows a gauntlet of quite an advanced type. This effigy is illustrated by Stothard. A still earlier example may be seen on a slab at Schöenthal Church (Germany). See Laking’s *European Armour and Arms*, II, 204, fig. 556.



hour-glass.<sup>1</sup> This metal-plate covering, almost enveloping the hand from the wrist to the knuckles, may be seen on several of these Somerset "Knights."<sup>2</sup> Like other defences of this period the gauntlet would be covered with velvet or some fabric and studded with metal rivets. The palms were exposed as the plates curved round the sides of the hands, but leather gloves were worn to which overlapping scales were attached to the backs of the fingers and thumbs, so as to complete the defence of the hands, while bosses or small spikes of steel, called gadlings, were attached to the knuckles.<sup>3</sup> The "Knight" at Cothelstone has cuffed leather gauntlets; the fingers on each hand are in a pouch and the thumbs in separate compartments (Plate II).

Only one Somerset "Knight" of the *Jupon Period* possesses a shield as part of his military equipment, although all three "Knights" of the *Cyclas* age have them suspended on their left side. This shield (2ft. 3ins. by 1ft.) on the Bawdrip "Knight" is much damaged, but is roughly rectangular in shape and may not have been altogether unlike the one on the tomb of Sir Richard de Pembridge (1375) in Hereford Cathedral, which is notched in the corner and considered a good example of this date.

There is one more effigy to be considered, but this "Knight" is not arrayed in either *cyclas* or *jupon*; he possesses, however, a *camail* which brings him under the category we are now studying. This effigy is made of oak,<sup>4</sup> and it is said to have been brought from Norton Hauteville chapel, which was destroyed at the time of the Reformation and placed in the church of St. Andrew at Chew Magna for preservation. Tradition has long assigned the effigy to Sir John Hauteville who lived in the reign of Henry III. Geoffrey, however, was the

1. Laking's *European Armour and Arms*, II, 207.

2. Bawdrip, Bradford, Chewton Mendip (Plate III, fig. 3), Farleigh Hungerford and Huntspill.

3. Ashill, Bradford, Chew Magna, Chewton Mendip and Trent.

4. There are two wooden effigies in Somerset; one at Midsomer Norton and one at Chew Magna. The former was considered in a previous paper on Military effigies. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXII, 57-59, 79.



last Hauteville and he parted with the manor in 1328 to John Wych, who died in 1346, and this wooden effigy (Plate IV) was erected, probably, as his memorial.<sup>1</sup> The attitude is unusual, for the "Knight" reclines on his left side, resting on his hip and left elbow. The shield is laid on its face between the left elbow and hip, while the left leg is raised from the hip, and the foot placed against the side of a roaring lion seated on his haunches and turned towards the effigy. The right toe is perched on a low support, and the right arm passing over the body permits the hand to rest on the upper part of the shield.

The "Knight" wears a full surcoat, girded, and open in front showing the hauberk with folds under the left knee (Plate IV). The defences for the arms and legs, now painted to represent plate armour, were intended, probably, to depict chain-mail with plate or cuir-bouilli reinforcements. No mail is now indicated in colour, but this would not have been the case when the figure was originally decorated. The hands are in leather gauntlets with gadlings, and the feet appear to be encased in flexible leather coverings like gloves, showing the outline of the toes,<sup>2</sup> while the defence for the head is a round-topped helmet having a small visor attached on pivots, which could be lowered to protect the eyes and nose. Beneath this helmet was, possibly, a semi-globular basinet to which was attached a camail, and over the latter falls from under the helmet an unusual adjunct which has now a rigid appearance like metal plates, but may have been intended merely for mantling.

Effigies of "Knights" in romantic attitudes were carved during the first half of the fourteenth century at various cen-

1. The restoration of this figure was undertaken by the Rev. Rawdon W. Hauteville in recent years; but the name now painted on the slab is a misnomer, and the date is a century too early.

2. The feet of the wooden effigy of a knight at Whorlton, Yorkshire, appear as if they were uncovered, and the toes are more visible than is the case of the Chew Magna "Knight." The late Sir William Hope conjectured that they were encased in flexible leather like gloves, as the spurs could hardly have been attached to bare ankles. See Fryer's *Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales* (illustrated), 18, 66.

tres,<sup>1</sup> and at Aldworth,<sup>2</sup> Berkshire, we find a stone "Knight" very similar to the wooden figure at Chew Magna in a natural and dramatic attitude. The manner of disposal of the legs of both "Knights" are nearly identical<sup>3</sup>; the defences for the head and neck are unusual but not dissimilar; the reinforcements of plate or cuir-bouilli form a strong resemblance, although details vary; while at a time when the camail was in use each "Knight" is clothed in a flowing surcoat, open in front showing the hauberk, and falling between the legs in folds under the left knee.

The Aldworth "Knight" is made from a yellow stone conveyed from East Gloucestershire by way of the Thames to Abingdon where it was, probably, carved.<sup>4</sup> The authors of *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*<sup>5</sup> consider that the gifted craftsman who made this effigy appears to have "almost modelled a 'dying Gaul' in the type of Pergamene sculpture." It is probable that the Aldworth "Knight" is some twenty years earlier than the Chew Magna figure, yet it is quite possible that the same imager may have carved both. In any case it seems nearly certain that the Chew Magna effigy emanated from the Abingdon school of art, and the brilliant

1. Romantic figures were made in the Exeter workshops during the first half of the fourteenth century; others may be seen at Burgh Green, Cambridgeshire, and Reepham and Ingham, Norfolk, and in other parts of England. See illustrations by Stothard, and *Arch. Journ.*, XXXIV, 502.

2. See Effigy in Aldworth Church, Berkshire, and some notice of the de la Beche family of that county, *Arch. Journ.*, XXXIV, 502.

3. The arms of the Aldworth effigy are lost, yet it is probable they were disposed like the Chew Magna "Knight."

4. Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, fig. 727, p. 649.

5. Alexander of Abingdon was one of the craftsmen employed on the figure sculpture of the "Eleanor" crosses (c. 1292). We know he had a workshop in London and was a London citizen, yet, for all that he may have had a close connection with the atelier at Abingdon where the Aldworth effigies were executed. Prof. Prior and Mr. A. Gardner compare his work on the Waltham "Eleanor" with a "Lady" in Aldworth Church (c. 1300), and find a strong resemblance between them. It is possible that this remarkable sculptor exercised an influence over work turned out from the Abingdon workshop. See Lethaby's *Westminster Abbey, the King's Craftsman*, 177, 245; and Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, 349.

idealism of the medieval sculptor can still be discerned in the cruelly mutilated stone "Knight" at Aldworth and the over-restored wooden effigy at Chew Magna.

We are again indebted to Mr. L. Richardson for classifying the rocks from which these effigies were made. Eight<sup>1</sup> were carved from blocks of Great Oolite freestone on the banks of the Avon in or near the city of Bath. Six fall within a thirteen mile radius of these workshops, and they would be carried on the Avon and its tributaries, the Frome and the Chew, in flat-bottomed boats to their various destinations. The one for Cothelstone would, doubtless, be shipped to Bridgwater and conveyed from thence by road. Five<sup>2</sup> effigies were made of Ham Hill stone, and in these cases the rivers Parret, Yeo and Ile would facilitate their transit. For the first time in this series of papers we find three Somerset effigies sculptured from Beer stone.<sup>3</sup> The one destined for Nettlecombe would probably be shipped direct to Watchet from South Devon, and the other two to Bridgwater and thence by barges on the Parret, the Tone and the Yeo to Bradford and Whitelackington. It is an interesting fact that not one of these effigies was made from either Doultong or Dundry stone, and yet we know that the Bristol craftsmen were busily engaged in executing numerous orders in Dundry oolite at that date.

When armorial bearings are displayed on jupon or shield we are able to certify the family to whom the "Knight" belonged, and in some few cases the name of the "Knight" can be ascertained. The effigy in the chantry chapel at Chewton Mendip has long been attributed to William, Lord Bonville, who died in 1461. This nobleman, however, inherited the

1. Bathampton, Beckington, Chewton Mendip, Cothelstone, Farleigh Hungerford, Nunney, Paulton and Poyntington.

2. Aller, Ashill, Bawdrip, Huntspill and Trent.

3. Beer stone was probably worked up at Exeter, and from the beginning of the fourteenth century and right through the fifteenth century effigies sculptured in it were not only sent to various places in Devon and Cornwall, but shipped to other southern counties. This freestone is easy to work when first extracted, but gradually hardens on exposure, from the evaporation of the water it contained.

manor from his mother, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Fitzroger, kt., and the armorial bearings carved in relief on the jupon<sup>1</sup> show that this effigy was a memorial to Lord Bonville's maternal grandfather, in spite of the fact that the table-tomb is fifteenth century craftsmanship.<sup>2</sup> The Heytesbury achievement of arms<sup>3</sup> are blazoned in colour on the jupon of the effigy of Sir Thomas Hungerford, kt., in the Castle Chapel of Farleigh Hungerford, and the Heytesbury crest<sup>4</sup> is sculptured on his great heaume. The crest of Sir Matthew de Stawell, kt., is also carved on the top of the heaume<sup>5</sup> on his effigy in Cothelstone Church, while the shield of the "Knight" at Whatley displays the armorial bearings of the Servington family<sup>6</sup> and the feet rest against their crest.<sup>7</sup> There seems little doubt that the effigy of a "Knight" at Trent was the memorial of Roger Wyke, the first husband of Joan Chasteleyn, owner of one third of the manor, as a fragment of a bird's body can still be seen on the top of the tilting-helm, and the crest of the Wyke family was a *barnacle proper*.<sup>8</sup>

1. *Gules, three lions rampant or.*

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 33, 34.

3. *Per pale indented gu. and vert a chevron or.*

4. *A crest coronet (or) a talbot's head and neck ppr.*

5. Mr. C. H. Athill, Richmond Herald, wrote 7th Aug., 1908 :—" There is no grant of a crest upon record to the Stawells of Cothelstone, but at the Visitation of Somerset in 1531, *the dove on a cap of maintenance* was officially allowed and confirmed to them. The crest, therefore, in all probability, had been granted to the family prior to the incorporation of the College in the reign of Richard the Third." *The crest of the dove, or falcon, on a cap of maintenance*, is said by Burke, Collins, and other authorities to have been used by the Lords Stawell, Barons of Somerset. This same crest showing the bird (head lost), with wings displayed on a cap of maintenance, surmounts the helmet on which rests the head of the effigy of Sir Matthew de Stawell (who died 1379) in Cothelstone Church. See *A Quantock Family*, 303, 304.

6. *A chevron charged with three bucks' heads cabossed.*

7. *An oaktree erased vert fructed or, enfiled with a tun of the last.* The sculptor carved this monument about 1325, and at some later date the family made use of a " pine tree " instead of an " oak tree."

8. Barnacle is the name for the Bernacle Goose. Formerly the absurd belief was entertained that these geese sprung from barnacles (pedunculated Cirripeds, *Lepadidæ*).

In the introduction<sup>1</sup> to this series of papers it was stated that if an effigy had remained undisturbed in a chantry chapel it may be possible to identify it. In the case of a "Knight" at Nunney we know that Philip Delamare obtained a licence from the Crown to endow a chantry in 1390,<sup>2</sup> in Nunney Church for the good of the aforesaid Philip whilst he lived, and for his soul, the souls of his family, and of the king and all the faithful deceased.<sup>3</sup> The effigy of a "Knight" of this period is still in the chapel of St. Catherine, although it is now placed on the sill of the north window. There seems, therefore, little doubt that this is the memorial of Philip Delamare, the son of Sir John Delamare who received a licence from the King in 1373 to embattle and fortify his house at Nunney.<sup>4</sup> Another instance is the effigy of Sir Simon de Bradney, kt., at Bawdrip, who in 1330 founded, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a chantry for one priest to celebrate mass for his own soul, and the soul of Joachim, his father, five days successively in every week, endowing the same with a house for the priest to live in, and eighteen acres of land in the parishes of Bridgwater and Bawdrip.<sup>5</sup> The effigy of this fourteenth century knight still remains in excellent preservation. The chapel of St. Leonard at Farleigh Hungerford Castle has a chantry chapel attached to it dedicated to St. Anne. This was probably built by Sir Thomas Hungerford, and it served as a mortuary chapel for himself, his wife, and his family. His effigy and that of his lady still remain in the chapel.

Although we have no alabaster "Knights" to record in this series, yet these jupon and camail effigies follow a

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, 12.

2. The enquiry was held at Westminster (16/3/1390), and a licence of the King as lord *in capite* was granted.

3. Philip Delamare charged a certain rental of ten marks, issuing from lands at Fisherton (Salisbury), payable to the Prior and Convent of the Prior of Maydenbradley, who was to give and assign a "Capellano divina in ecclesia de Nony ad altare Sce. Katrine ibidem" (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXII, ii, 80).

4. *Inq. P.M.*, Chancery, 14 Richard II, 108.

5. Collinson, III, 93.



single uniform pattern, lying stiff and straight, the head placed on the great heaume and a lion crouching at the feet. The head and feet are, therefore, well raised above the level of the slab, and the body follows a natural curve. These effigies made from blocks of Great Oolite on the banks of the Avon and from stone from Ham Hill and Beer, show little variation in treatment. Although there is robust working in the stone-craft of the West of England, yet, as the authors of *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England* remark, "the reliance on alabaster motives and technique is apparent here despite the bold relief of the stone-cutter's handling."<sup>1</sup>

The two most sumptuous memorials that fall into the period we are considering were both sculptured from the Great Oolite freestone. The table-tomb with its shields of armorial bearings and the noble effigies of Sir Matthew de Stawell<sup>2</sup> (Plate II) and his lady<sup>3</sup> at Cothelstone show what fine detail could be produced in the last quarter of the fourteenth century in the Bath ateliers,<sup>4</sup> while some ten years later the same workshops were able to execute the magnificent tomb of Sir Thomas Hungerford and his wife in the Castle Chapel of Farleigh Hungerford. These splendid monuments still possess some portion of their original colour decoration, while the latter is surrounded by a medieval grille. They are, indeed, masterpieces of the craftsmen who worked the Great Oolite.

1. p. 709.

2. Our thanks are due to the Rev. Chas. F. Metcalfe who specially photographed the effigy for this paper.

3. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 29, 43, 44; Plate III, figs. 1, 2, and Plate IV, fig. 1.

4. The effigies of the cycas "Knights" at Bathampton (Plate I, fig. 1) and Whatley (Plate I, figs. 2, 3) are of an earlier date, yet they indicate that great care was bestowed on detail and technique by the craftsmen of Bath.



TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

ALLER (St. Andrew).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Collinson (III, 189) suggests that this effigy represents Sir Reginald de Botreaux, kt., died 1420. The Rev. Preb. D. M. Ross considers it may have been to Sir John de Clyvredon, kt., died c. 1370, who probably built the chancel and his own tomb in recess in north wall. This date is more in accordance with the period of armour represented on this effigy.

EFFIGY (6ft.) in pointed basinet with camail attached, hauberk, jupon with edging of escallops on skirt, baldrick (1½ins.) with devices in rectangles fastened with buckle and loop having pendent strap (6ins.) in front, brassards, elbow-cops, vambraces, thigh-pieces, knee-cops and jambs, hands (gauntlets with small cuffs—fingers broken) raised in prayer, sollerets (damaged), rowel-spurs and straps, head on two cushions supported by two reclining angels in albs (lower, rectangular, 1ft. 2ins. by 11ins.; upper, set diagonally, 9ins. by 9ins. by 3ins.), feet supported on dog. Vestiges of colour still visible. Effigy and bevelled slab (6ft. by 1ft. 11ins. by 5ins.) made from block of Ham Hill stone. Date c. 1370.

REFERENCES. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXII, 74.

ASHILL (St. Mary the Virgin).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown knight; possibly some member of the de Moleton family.

EFFIGY (5ft. 11ins.) in basinet (top cut away to force effigy into a cinquefoiled wall-recess, 6ft. by 4ft. 8ins. by 1ft. 6ins., on north side of nave) with camail attached, jupon, baldrick (3ins.), hauberk, shoulder-pieces, brassards, elbow-cops, vambraces, thigh-pieces, knee-cops, jambs, pointed sollerets, rowel-spurs and straps (1 to 1½ins.), hands (leather gauntlets with gadlings) raised in prayer, right arm cut away, head on tilting-helm with lambrequin, feet on lion (mutilated so as to force effigy into present position), dagger on right side (hilt lost) having straight quillons and scabbard (1ft.), sword on left side (hilt damaged) having straight quillons, circular pommel and scabbard (2ft. 9ins.). Effigy and slab (6ft. by 1ft. 6ins. by 3ins.) made from block of Ham Hill stone. Date c. 1380.

REFERENCES. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXIII, 13.

BATHAMPTON (St. Nicholas).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown knight.

EFFIGY (4ft. 2ins. present length) in basinet (fragment remaining) with camail attached, gambeson, hauberk, haketon, cyclas laced at

sides and 11ins. longer behind than in front, arms and legs (mutilated) protected with demi-plates of steel or cuir-bouilli reinforcements having straps and buckles, roundels (4ins. diam.) in front of armpits, elbow- and knee-cops, with side protecting plates of four-leaf flowers, rowel spurs (eight points) and straps. feet lost (Collinson. I, 118, says that in 1791 they rested on damaged animal), heater-shaped shield (2ft. 1in. by 11ins.) on right arm, guige (1in.) over right shoulder, hands (lost) were raised in prayer, sword-belt (2ins.) with fragment of handle and scabbard, head rested on tilting-helm (fragment remaining with fleur-de-lis adornment at top). Effigy and slab (4ft. 5ins. by 1ft. 7ins. by 5½ins. present length), made of block of Great Oolite freestone (Bath), on floor of south aisle, removed to churchyard in 1754 and now placed on window sill of south aisle. Date c. 1330. (See Plate I, fig. 1).

REFERENCES. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 40.

#### BAWDRIP (St. Michael and All Angels).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Sir Simon de Bradney, kt., Member of Parliament for the shire in 1346: held land at Bridgwater, Currypool, Sanford and Bawdrip. Died 1375.

EFFIGY (6ft.) in pointed basinet with camail attached, hauberk, jupon, baldric (4ins.) having raised ornaments (3¼ins. by 3¼ins.), brassards, elbow-cops, vambraces, thigh-pieces, ridged knee-cops, jambs, sollerets (upper portions damaged), rowel-spurs and straps, sword (3ft. 5ins.) on left side having scabbard (2ft. 5ins.) and straight quillons, swelling grip and round pommel, dagger on right side of "kidney" type (handle damaged) and scabbard (1ft. 7ins.), shield (2ft. 3ins. by 1ft.) damaged, but evidently of a somewhat rectangular shape (guige ¾in.), hands (in gloves and metacarpal plate gauntlets) raised in prayer, head on large bolster (1ft. 10ins. by 9ins. by 4½ins.), feet on lion (head lost). The effigy and bevelled slab, made from block of Ham Hill stone, placed in recess in north wall of chantry forming north transept, having cinquefoiled arch with cusps ending in heads (two ladies in wimples and veils and two men) and heads at ends of hood-moulding. Date c. 1375.

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 93: Wade's *Somerset*, 54.

#### BECKINGTON (St. George).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably a knight of the de Erleigh family; possibly Sir John de Erleigh, the second, who went to Spain with the Black Prince. In one engagement he was wounded and taken prisoner, and having to pay a high ransom he was obliged to sell some of his possessions. See Collinson, II, 199.

EFFIGY (5ft. 4ins.) with pointed basinet and camail (chain-mail carved in relief), hauberk carved in chain-mail and ½in. showing

below skirt of jupon, jupon, baldrick (1½ins.) decorated in raised ornamented squares fastened with loop and buckle having pendent strap (7ins.) in front, shoulder-pieces (two lames), brassards, elbow-cops having protecting plates each with two rivets, vambraces, thigh-pieces, knee-cops, jambs, pointed sollerets with five plates, sword on left side, scabbard (2ft. 2ins.) with metal tag and hilt (6½ins.) possessing a knuckle guard and no quillons is certainly a modern restoration, dagger of rondel type and grip (6½ins.) having scabbard broken (4½ins. remaining), lion at feet, head on one round bolster (1ft. 6ins. by 6½ins. diam.). Effigy, slab and canopied tomb made from Great Oolite freestone (Bath). Date c. 1380. For particulars of tomb see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 41. (See Plate III, fig. 2).

REFERENCES. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 40.

### BRADFORD (St. Mary the Virgin).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably Sir Simon de Meryet, kt., owner of Bradford; the last member of the Hestercombe branch of that family. Died suddenly before 1372. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVIII, i, 70, 71.

EFFIGY (5ft. 10ins.) in pointed basinet with camail attached, hauberk, jupon, with edging of escallops on skirt, baldrick (2ins.) adorned with rectangles, laminated shoulder-pieces, thigh-pieces, knee-cops with rivets at top and bottom and an escallop border at lower edge, jambs, arms and sword and dagger (lost), hands (metacarpal gauntlets and gloves with gadlings) raised in prayer, feet (broken), spurs (rowels lost) and straps with buckles, head on tilting-helm showing ocularium, feet (damaged) on lion. Effigy in wall recess (6ft. 8ins. by 2ft. 8ins. by 1ft. 8ins.) of south aisle. Effigy and slab (6ft. 2½ins. by 1ft. 5ins. by 1ft. 7ins.) made from block of Great Oolite freestone. Date c. 1375.

REFERENCES. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXVIII, i, 23; LVIII, i, 70, 71. Wade's *Somerset*, 60.

### CHEW MAGNA (St. Andrew).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably John Wych, died 1346. Tradition ascribes this effigy to Sir John Hauteville, but he lived in the reign of Henry III, and this figure was carved between 1340 and 1350. The last Hauteville was Geoffrey, who parted with the manor of Norton Hauteville to John Wych in 1328.

EFFIGY (5ft. 9ins.) in helmet, with visor (protecting eyes and nose) raised, camail (possibly attached to some globular basinet beneath helmet), brassards, vambraces and demi-jambs fastened with straps, ridged knee-cops with upper and lower plates, elbow-cops having outer protecting plates, flowing surcoat, girdle (½in.)

with metal tag, sword-belt ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2ins.), guige ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) over right shoulder once attached to shield (2ft. 3ins. by 1ft.), sword with straight quillons under figure and hands in gauntlets with gadlings. Knight reclines on left side resting on hip and left elbow, and between the right elbow and hip lies the shield on outside face, right arm brought over breast, right hand laid on edge of shield, left leg raised from hip and foot placed on roaring lion seated on haunches, feet indicate appearance of toes and were encased in flexible leathers probably, as spurs (pricks damaged) could scarcely have been worn on bare ankles. Effigy made of oak; restored and repainted in recent years by the Rev. Rawdon W. Hauteville. Figure brought from Norton Hauteville chapel when that building was demolished at the Reformation. (See Plate IV).

REFERENCES. Gough, II, cxi; Collinson, II, 108; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, II, part 1, 108; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), IV, 108; *Arch. Journ.*, XIV, 157 (illustrated); *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser., VIII, 604; Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset*, 7, Plate XI; Pigott drawing; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XIV, ii, 99; XLVI, i, 51; Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, 352, 554, 670; Fryer's *Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales*, 23, 60 (illustrated); Hutton's *Highways and Byways in Somerset*, 99; Wade's *Somerset*, 91; Robinson's *West Country Churches*, I, 199.

### CHEWTON MENDIP (St. Mary Magdalene).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably Sir Henry Fitzroger, kt., died 1353.

EFFIGY (5ft. 8ins.) in pointed basinet (with orle made of richly ornamented band with roses at intervals) and attached to camail (chain-mail carved) and only reaching to neck having small heater-shaped shield ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 3ins.) charged with a cross in front, hauberk (chain-mail carved), jupon adorned with three lions rampant two and one having skirt decorated with escallops, baldric ( $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) with rectangular plates and pendent strap in front, laminated shoulder-pieces, brassards, elbow-cops, vambraces, thigh-pieces, knee-cops, and jambs, hands (metacarpal cuffed gauntlets, gloves with gadlings) raised in prayer, spurs (rowel on right foot lost) with straps, feet in scale defence (toes broken) on lion, head on tilting-helm (1ft. by 10ins. at bottom with interior depth of 1ft. 1in.) showing ocularium and lambrequin having border of escallops three tassels and crest at top resembling a panache, sword on left side (quillons lost) with wheel-shaped pommel and scabbard (2ft. 8ins.), dagger (lost) attachment remaining. Effigy and slab (6ft. 1ins. by 1ft. 9ins. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and coped 2ins.) made from block of Great Oolite freestone. Date c. 1380. For description of XV Century table-



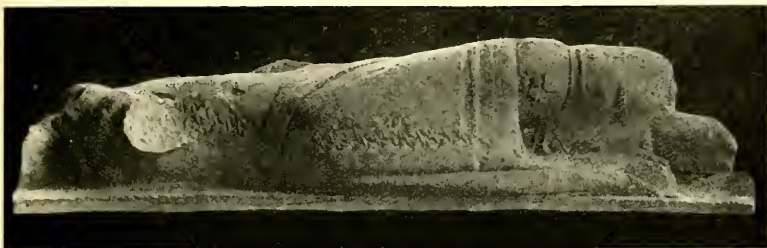


Fig. 1. BATHAMPTON. "Knight," circa 1330.

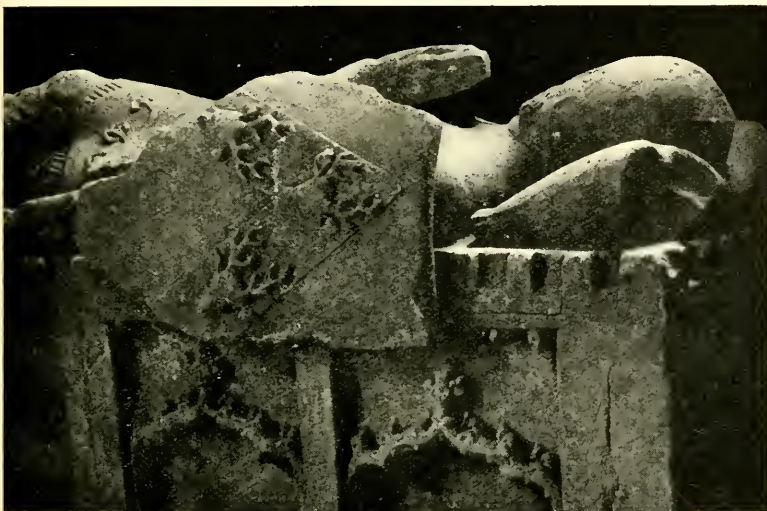


Fig. 2. WHATLEY. "Knight" of the Servington family, circa 1325.



Fig. 3. WHATLEY. Part of same effigy as Fig. 2.  
EFFIGIES OF KNIGHTS IN SOMERSET CHURCHES.







COTHELSTONE. Sir Matthew de Stawell, Kt., died 1379.

EFFIGIES OF KNIGHTS IN SOMERSET CHURCHES.





Fig. 1. TRENT. Roger Wyke, died 1399.

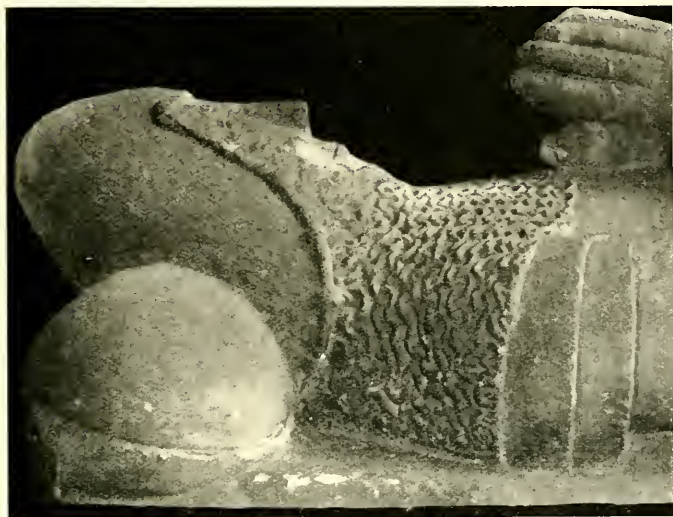


Fig. 2. BECKINGTON. "Knight," circa 1380.

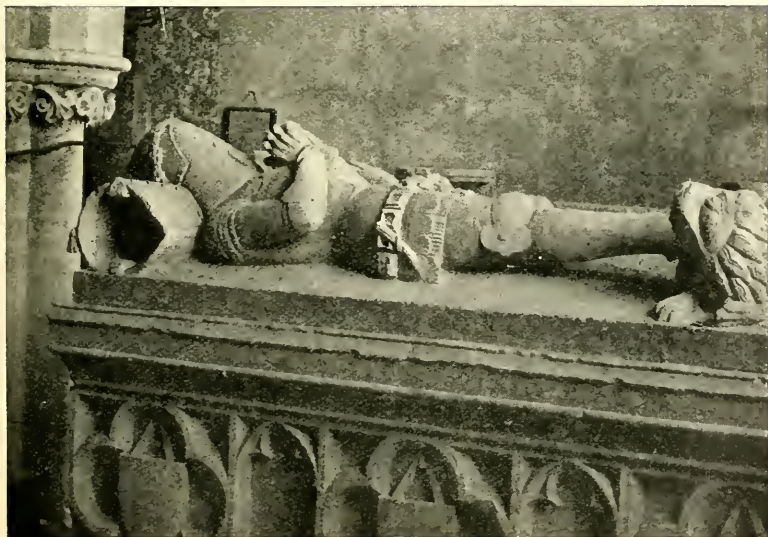
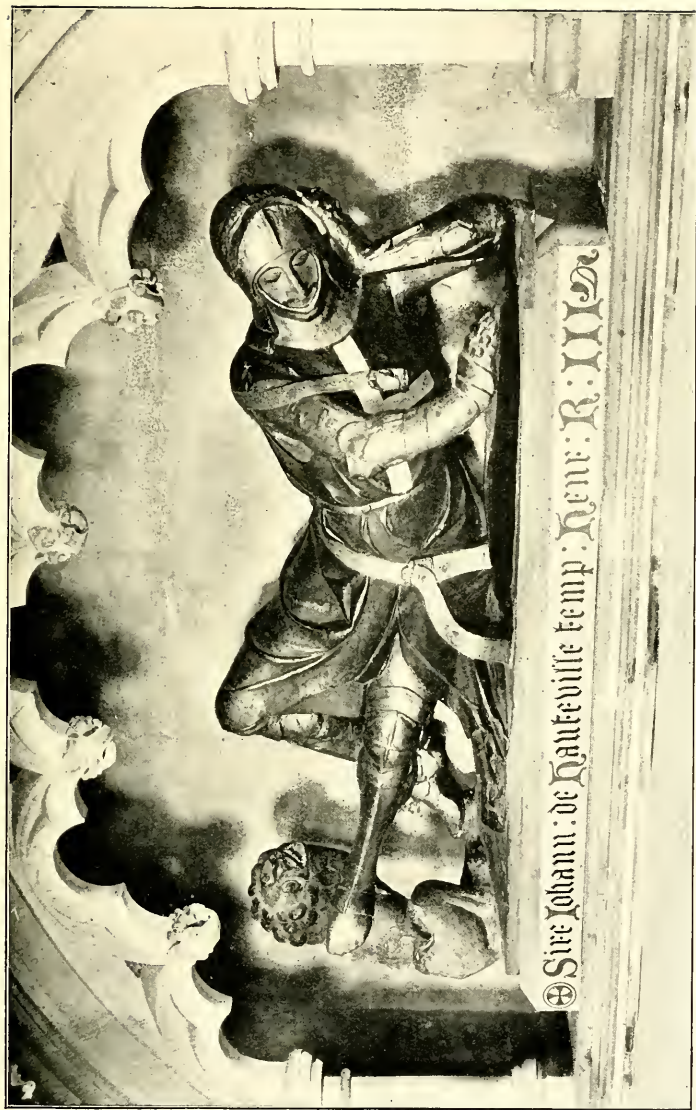


Fig. 3. CHEWTON MENDIP. Sir Henry Fitzroger, Kt., c. 1380.  
EFFIGIES OF KNIGHTS IN SOMERSET CHURCHES.





CHEW MAGNA. Probably John Wych, died 1346.

EFFIGIES OF KNIGHTS IN SOMERSET CHURCHES.





tomb (c. 1460) see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 42, 43. (See Plate III, fig. 3).

REFERENCES. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XIX, i, 34-36; LXV, 43.

### COTHELSTONE (St. John the Baptist).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably Sir Matthew de Stawell, kt., died 1379.

EFFIGY (5ft. 11ins.) in pointed basinet having orle of two intertwined cords with camail (chain-mail carved) and gorget of plate over it, hauberk (chain-mail carved), jupon (skirt-edging of ornamented escallops), baldrick (1½ins.) adorned with four-leaf flowers having pendent strap in front, laminated shoulder-pieces, brassards, elbow-cops, vambraces, thigh-pieces, knee-cops and jambs, laminated sollerets, rowel-spurs and straps, hands in cuffed gauntlets (divisions only for thumbs) raised in prayer, dagger on right side with well developed rondel guard and circular pommel, no sword, head on tilting-helm surmounted by crest—a *dove or falcon* (head lost) *on a cap of maintenance*, lion supports feet. Effigy (on table-tomb with wife) and slab (6ft. by 1ft. 9¾ins. by 4½ins.) made from block of Great Oolite similar to Bath freestone. Date c. 1380. For description of table-tomb dimensions, decoration, shields of arms, see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 43. (See Plate II).

REFERENCES. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 43.

### FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD CASTLE CHAPEL (St. Leonard).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Sir Thomas Hungerford, kt., steward of Gaunt's household, member of various Parliaments for Wilts and Somerset. first Speaker of House of Commons (1376-7) to hold that title in the rolls of Parliament, purchased manor of Farleigh Montford (since called Farleigh Hungerford) in 1369; knighted before 1377, died 3/12/1398. See Manning's *Lives of the Speakers*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XXVIII, 257-8.

EFFIGY (6ft. 7ins.) in pointed basinet with camail (mail carved in relief) attached, hauberk (mail carved in relief) slightly pointed in front, jupon with vestiges of colour and on right side armorial bearings of (Heytesbury) his first wife's family, baldrick (1½ins.) ornamented with raised squares having centres of four-leaf flowers fastened with buckle and loop having had pendent strap (lost) in front, shoulder-pieces (three lames), brassards, elbow-cops (small protecting plates), vambraces, thigh-pieces, knee-cops with additional lower plate, jambs, sollerets (six plates), spurs (rowels lost) and straps, gussets (mail carved in relief) behind knee-cops, as well as at shoulders, elbows and ankles, hands (broken and damaged in metacarpal gauntlets and gloves with finger defences of small plates) raised in prayer, dagger (lost), sword (handle lost) and

scabbard (2ft. Sins.). Head on tilting-helm surmounted by the Heytesbury crest—a crest coronet (or) a talbot's head and neck ppr., feet on lion with long tail twisted round sword. Table tomb (7ft. 4ins. by 4ft. 2ins. by 3ft. 1in.) having moulded top with embattled border, deep moulded plinth (1ft. 2½ins.) adorned with thirteen heater-shaped shields (Sins. by 7ins.) in quatrefoils, charged with the armorial bearings of (a) Hungerford, *sa. two bars arg. in chief three plates*, (b) Hussey, *erm. three bars gu.*, (c) Heytesbury, *per pale indented gu. and vert a chevron or*, (d) Verdon, *or fretty gu. charged with fleur-de-lis*. The west end has three shields; the centre one emblazoned with above quarterings and shields on south side had *T. H.* (Thomas Hungerford) now lost, and on north *J. H.* (Joan Hungerford). Between the shields on north and south sides are trefoil-headed niches cusped and crocketed containing "weepers"—five knights in armour of period and one lady in kirtle, gown and veil remain, while five are missing on the south side. Vestiges may be seen on west end of scheme of decoration in colour. Collinson (III, 358) gives readings of two brass plates which he says were on the tomb formerly. Effigy, slab and tomb made from blocks of Great Oolite freestone (Bath).

REFERENCES. Leland's Itinerary, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXIII, ii, 63; Collinson, III, 358; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 2, 358; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), XII, 358 (signed W. W. W.); *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, III, ii, 120, with plan of chapel showing position of tomb; Hutton's *Highways and Byways in Somerset*, 73; Wade's *Somerset*, 134.

### HUNTSPILL (All Saints).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Possibly Thomas, a member of the Cogan family who were in possession of the manor at this date, although the crest surmounting the tilting-helm does not appear to be the cognizance of this family. It may, however, have been a badge and not intended for a crest.

EFFIGY (6ft.) in pointed basinet with camail attached, hauberk 2ins. beneath cyclas, cyclas 16ins. longer behind than in front, baldrick (2½ins.) adorned with rectangles containing four-leaf flowers, shoulder-pieces, brassards, elbow-cops with small protecting plates, vambraces, thigh defences, ridged knee-cops with small lower plates, mail hose, rowel-spurs and straps, hands (gauntlets with gadlings) raised in prayer, damaged shield (1ft. 7ins. by 1ft.) on right arm and now lost all vestige of original colouring, guige (1½ins.) over right shoulder, sword (present length, 1ft. 10ins.) with straight quillons and grip widening towards top, dagger on right side having scabbard (1ft. Sins.) adorned with band of trefoil ornamentation with hilt (damaged) possessing quillons with twisted ends. Head on tilting-helm surmounted by mutilated crest of a

human figure, feet on lion (head lost). For details of wall recess and tomb see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 44. Effigy and slab (6ft. 3½ins. by 1ft. 5ins. by 4ins. ?) made from block of Ham Hill stone. The church suffered from a serious fire in December 1878, and this effigy is now a beautiful crimson as the iron in the stone was converted into an oxide ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ). Date *c.* 1345.

REFERENCES. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXV, 44.

### NETTLECOMBE (St. Mary the Virgin).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Some member of the Raleigh family; possibly Sir John de Raleigh, the second, who represented the county in Parliament, 33 and 34, Edw. III. (Collinson, III, 537-8).

EFFIGY (7ft.) in pointed basinet with camail attached and fastened by two staples and laces to the hauberk or possibly to the plastron-de-fer, hauberk, arms lost (hands were raised in prayer), jupon with border of escallops on skirt, baldrick (1½ins. to 2ins.) adorned with rectangular ornaments containing four-leaf flowers, thighs encased in parallel bands of steel (1¼ins. to 1½ins.) arranged in vertical lines and embedded in pourpoint with studs showing or affixed to cuir-bouilli, knee-cops with remarkably deep lower plates, demi-jambs of plate or cuir-bouilli fastened in front of hose of mail by straps, sollerets of scales of cuir-bouilli (1in. to 1¼ins.), spurs and straps, sword and dagger lost, head on tilting-helm, and feet on lion with long tail (2ft. 1in.). Effigy made from block of Great Oolite free-stone. Date *c.* 1360.

REFERENCES. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXIV, 42.

### NUNNEY (All Saints).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably Philip Delamare, son of Sir John Delamare, kt., who crenulated his house in 1373. Philip Delamare endowed a chantry in Nunney Church (1390), and died 1396.

EFFIGY (6ft. 8ins.) in pointed basinet with camail attached, hauberk (1½ins. below skirt of jupon) slightly pointed in front, jupon with edging of escallops on skirt, baldrick (1¾ins.) adorned with raised ornamented squares, laminated shoulder-pieces, bracers, elbow-cops with small protecting plates and straps, hands in small cuffed gauntlets raised in prayer, sollerets (toes damaged), rowel-spurs with straps, sword (damaged and pommel lost) with straight quillons and scabbard (2ft. 4ins.), dagger (fragment remaining) on left side, head on tilting-helm with lambrequin, crest (lost) said to have been a leopard's head (Symonds' *Diary*, 100), feet on lion. Effigy and slab (5ft. 10ins. by 2ft. by 5½ins.) placed on north window sill of chapel of St. Catherine, originally on table-

tomb below present position, made from block of Great Oolite freestone (Bath). Date *c.* 1396.

REFERENCES. Collinson, II, 219; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, II, part 2, 219 (W. W. W. 1844); sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), v, 219; Symonds' *Diary*, 100; Pigott drawing; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXII, ii, 103, 104; XXXIX, i, 35; LVII, i, 50, 51; Tite's *Somerset Prints*; Wade's *Somerset*, 197; Hutton's *Highways and Byways in Somerset*, 208.

### PAULTON (Holy Trinity).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Possibly Sir John de Palton, kt. (Collinson, II, 153).

EFFIGY (5ft. 7ins. present length) now in clock-room of the tower. Head damaged, probably in basinet with camail attached, hauberk, jupon, sword on left side (damaged), hands raised in prayer, legs crossed, head on cushion (damaged). Effigy sadly mutilated, neck severed from trunk, arms broken from elbows to wrists, lower part of legs and supports lost. Slab (5ft. 7ins. present length, by 3ins. deep) and effigy made from block of Great Oolite freestone (Bath). Date *c.* 1360.

REFERENCES. Collinson, II, 153; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, II, part 2, 153 (dated 1842).

### POYNTINGTON (All Saints).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably a member of the Cheney family; possibly Edmund Cheney, son of Sir William Cheney, kt., who was living in 1374.

EFFIGY (5ft. 10ins.) now placed under arcade between nave and south chapel on low table-tomb of Ham Hill stone (6ft. by 1ft. 6ins. by 1ft. 8½ins.) with bevelled plinth (2½ins.), adorned on north side with eighteen shallow trefoil-headed niches. The knight is in pointed basinet with camail attached, jupon having edging of escallops on skirt, hauberk (1½ins. below jupon), baldric (1½ins.) with raised rectangles (1½ins. by 1¾ins.), laminated shoulder-pieces, brassards, elbow-cops with outside circular protecting plates (2ins. diam.), vambraces, thigh-pieces, knee-cops with small outside protecting fan-plates, jambs, sollerets (toes broken), spurs (lost) and straps (½in.) with buckles, sword (fragment remaining, 4½ins.), rondel-guard dagger with swelling grip and circular pommel (lower part of scabbard destroyed), hands (lost) raised in prayer and right arm cut away, head on tilting-helm (lower part destroyed), feet on lion with tail curled round body. Effigy and slab (6ft. 3ins. by 1ft. 9ins. by 2¼ins.), coped 1½ins., made from block of Great Oolite freestone (Bath). Date *c.* 1380.

REFERENCES. Collinson, II, 376; sketch in Braikenridge's



illustrated *Collinson*, II, part 3, 376 ; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), VI, 376 ; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLII, i, 21 (illustrated) ; Pigott drawing ; Heath's *Dorset*, 226.

### TRENT (St. Andrew).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably Roger Wyke, the first husband of Joan Chasteleyn, owner of one third of the manor. Died 1399.

EFFIGY (6ft. 8ins.) in pointed basinet with camail attached, hauberk, jupon, baldric (1½ins.) adorned with four-leaf flowers between bars, laminated shoulder-pieces (three lames), brassards, elbow-cops, vambraces, thigh-pieces and jambs, sollerets (four lames), rowel-spurs and straps, hands (cuffed gauntlets with gadlings) raised in prayer, sword on left side (scabbard, 2ft. 8ins.), dagger (rondel type) on right side (handle lost) having sheath (11ins.), head rests on tilting-helm with damaged crest (*a barnacle proper*), feet on dog raised on low stand (3ins.). Effigy and slab (6ft. 11ins. by 2ft. 1in. by 3½ins.) made from block of Ham Hill stone. Date c. 1400. (*See Plate III, fig. 1*).

REFERENCES. *Collinson*, II, 384 (illustrated) ; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, II, part 3, 384 (signed W.W.W.) ; Pigott drawing ; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XX, ii, 134 ; Barrett's *Somerset*, 130.

### WHATLEY (St. George).

PERSON REPRESENTED. A member of the Servington family.

EFFIGY (6ft. 3ins.) in pointed basinet with camail attached, hauberk pointed in front with quilted gambeson beneath, cyclas with front of skirt adorned with invested edging having a fleur-de-lis (2ins. by 2½ins.) at each point, fastened at sides with small round buttons and 15ins. longer behind than in front, girdle (½in.), plate or cuir-bouilli reinforcements fastened on arms and over hose of mail with straps and buckles, elbow-cops with four-leaf flowers at sides and ridged knee-cops, prick-spurs and straps, hands (in gauntlets with gadlings) raised in prayer, feet apparently in flexible leather coverings, shield (1ft. 8ins. by 1ft. 6ins.) having bottom and edges damaged (*a chevron charged with three bucks' heads cabossed*, Servington), guige (1½ins.) over right shoulder, sword-belt (2ins.) with buckle and short pendent strap, sword (3ft. 1in.) on left side with straight quillons, swelling grip and diamond-shaped pommel, head on large tasselled cushion (1ft. 7ins. by 11ins. by 6½ins.), feet resting on Servington crest (*an oak tree erased vert fructed or, enfiled with a tun of the last at the time of the sculpture, but later the "oak tree" is changed to a "pine tree"*). Effigy in south chapel on table-tomb (6ft. 8ins. by 2ft. 4ins. by 2ft. 8½ins.),



north face adorned with four shallow (2ins.) ogee trefoil-headed niches cusped and crocketed (1ft. 5½ins. by 1ft. 1in.), and similar one at west end. Modern moulded plinth. The effigy and slab (6ft. 8ins. by 1ft. 1in. by 4ins.) made from block of Great Oolite freestone (Bath). Date *c.* 1325. (*See* Plate I, figs. 2, 3)

REFERENCES. Collinson, II, 231; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, II, part 2, 231; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), v, 231; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXIX, 37; Wade's *Somerset*, 273.

### WHITELACKINGTON (St. Mary the Virgin).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown knight.

EFFIGY (4ft. 8ins. cut away below thighs) in pointed basinet with camail attached, jupon, baldrick (1½ins.), hauberk, hands raised in prayer, sword (lost) dagger on left side having hilt with twisted grip (6ins.) and scabbard (5ins. remaining), head on tilting-helm. The effigy and slab (4ft. 10ins. by 2ft. by 5ins. remaining), made from block of Great Oolite freestone, lies on floor of south transept behind a pew. Date *c.* 1370.

REFERENCES. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXIII, 20.

# Excavations at Gurney Hill, Orchardleigh Park, 1920.

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BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

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## I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE survey of the stones and surrounding mound in Orchardleigh Park and the partial excavation of the site,<sup>1</sup> as stated in *Proceedings*, LXVI, lxi, were conducted by the writer on behalf of the Somerset Earthworks Committee of the Som. Archæol. & Nat. Hist. Society, with the able assistance of Dr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A. (Secretary of the Committee).<sup>2</sup>

Valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. Thomas C. Cantrill, B.Sc., of the Geological Survey (Jermyn Street Museum), and the geological notes and identification of rock-samples referred to in this report are the result of his examination of specimens. Mr. H. H. Thomas, sc.D., petrologist to the Geological Survey, concurs in the identifications of Mr. Cantrill.

This interesting site has been brought to the notice of the Society on more than one occasion. A visit to the stones was made in the earliest days of the Society (*Proc.*, I, i, 40); and again in 1875 (*Proc.*, XXI, i, 39-45), when a description of the ancient remains was given by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, to

1. Arrangements for the work were previously made with owner and tenant (see Chapter VI).

2. Dr. Bulleid not only assisted in the survey and excavations, but was among those who made the exploration possible. I am indebted to him for the loan of some instruments, some of the photographs, hospitality at his house at Midsomer Norton, and for placing his car at my disposal.

which we shall have occasion to refer again.<sup>1</sup> A large number of the Society's members visited Murtry Hill in 1911 (*Proc.*, LVII, i, 35-40), when some interesting addresses were given, and a significant extract from notes by the late Canon J. E. Jackson (dated 18th April, 1875) was put upon record, which ran as follows :—

“ It is curious that I find from notes taken from the old papers at Longleat that the monks at Henton had property all about Lullington and Buckland; and among them ‘the Tithes of Mortuary’s Field.’ This is odd. ‘Mortuary Field’—the field of the dead—becomes ‘Murtrey.’ ”

It is stated that digging has taken place here on two former occasions, and Mr. F. Clarke (head-gardener, etc., at Orchardleigh House) says that when a school-boy at Buckland Dinham he went with other boys to see some excavations on this site about 1872. He distinctly recollects three holes, one of which was a little to the east of the two standing-stones. He does not know if anything was found, but he says there was the common tradition about a gold coffin being buried on Murtry Hill. Mr. Barnwell (*Proc.*, XXI, i, 40) gives another tradition to the effect that the natives have a dread of passing near the stones except in broad daylight. Mr. Hutton says<sup>2</sup> that the place “ is supposed to be haunted by a lady in white.”

## II. POSITION.

The ancient remains on Murtry Hill are styled “ Orchardleigh Stones (Cromlech) ”<sup>3</sup> on the 6-inch Ordnance Sheet (No. XXX. S.W., surveyed in 1883-84, and revised in 1902).<sup>4</sup> The slight mound and stones are, however, in the parish of Buckland Dinham (Denham), at a distance of about a furlong w.

1. According to the late Rev. W. A. Duckworth's diary, August 11th, 1875, Freeman and Parker were among the members present in 1875 when the Society visited Murtry Hill. “ One of the two, I think Freeman, objected to the existence of any Druids, but both agreed that the stones were ‘ prehistorical ’ monuments, to which they could give no definite date.”

2. “ Highways and Byways in Somerset ” (1912), 202.

3. See also old series 1-inch Ordnance Map, Sheet 19 (early XIX Century), where the remains are indicated by the words “ A Cromlech.”

4. Also 1-inch Ordnance Map, Sheet 281.

of Nightingale Lodge, which is only 50 yards w. of the boundary of Orchardleigh parish. To the N. of the stones is "Murtry Hill Lane," "Murtrey<sup>1</sup> Hill House" (now the residence of Admiral Sir George Neville, R.N., K.C.B.), and "Murtrey Hill Farm" (tenanted by Mr. S. G. Viner).

From this ancient site Orchardleigh House (the residence of Major A. Campbell Duckworth, the owner of the property here described) is  $\frac{7}{8}$ -mile distant to the N.E., and Orchardleigh Church nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile E.N.E., whilst Buckland Dinham Church is  $\frac{5}{8}$ -mile in a N.W. direction. Murtry is 2 miles N.N.W. of the middle of Frome, and about 385 feet above mean sea-level.

The South Lodge of Orchardleigh Park (which comprises some 2000 acres) is called "Murtrey Lodge," to the s. of which is "Murtrey Mill" and "Murtry Bridge." To the s.w. of the stones and N.W. of Murtrey Lodge is "Murtrey Brow Plantation." To the w. of the mound across the Buckland Brook is "Barrow Hill."<sup>2</sup> From Murtry Hill, Newbury Camp<sup>3</sup> is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in a w.s.w. direction; Wadbury Camp,<sup>4</sup> 2 miles s.w.; and Tedbury Camp,<sup>5</sup>  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles s.w.

### III. THE SITE.

According to the Geological Survey Map (Sheet 19) the Orchardleigh Stones are situated on the Forest Marble. Less than 200 yards to the s., on lower ground, the Fuller's Earth crops out, while the Inferior Oolite occupies the valley of Buckland Brook, within  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile to the w., and that of the Mells River, situated at a like distance to the s. of Murtry.

The part of Murtry Hill which forms the subject of this report is styled "Barrow Tynning" and numbered 417 in the Buckland Tithe Map of 1841. Slight furrows are seen, which

1. The spelling "Murtry" and "Murtrey" is written exactly as given on the Ordnance Sheet. The Rev. J. D. D. Keilor informs us that in the Buckland parish registers when the name occurs it is spelt "Mortery" (1573), "Mortre" (1583), "Mortry" (1601). Collinson mentions the hamlet of "Murtree" or "Mortray."

2. *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, 183.

3. *Op. cit.*, I, 183; II, 496.

4. *Op. cit.*, I, 183; II, 477; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLIX, ii, 177.

5. *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, 183; II, 476.

probably indicate that this land was formerly under the plough, but this was before the time of Mr. Sigsworth, who, in 1915, had been the Rev. W. A. Duckworth's bailiff for thirty-three years. The Tithe Map gave this area as pasture land in 1841. Trees partly surround the site at some little distance off on the s. and e. Unfortunately the mound is slightly encroached upon along its n. margin by a hedge which divides the grassland from an arable field. No trace of the margin of the mound is seen in this level field, which, against the hedge, is nearly 1½ft. lower than the slight ditch along the s. side of the hedge.

The e., s., and w. margins of the mound appear to be fairly perfect, but the top has apparently been mutilated to some extent, and several irregular depressions—perhaps the result of former excavation—disfigure the present surface.<sup>1</sup>

Adjacent fields to the n.w. are called "Little Barrow Ground" (No. 405) and "Water Slade Tynning" (No. 404), according to the Tithe Map. These fields have apparently been under the plough for a number of years; they are described in 1841 as arable.<sup>2</sup>

A description of the remains on Murtry Hill is to be found among the Rev. J. Skinner's MS. in the British Museum (Add. MS. 33681, vol. LXII, p. 59 *et seq.*), "Journal of Travels." Mr. Skinner visited Buckland on February 17th, 1825, and refers to his visit as follows:—<sup>3</sup>

" . . . passing in front of Sir Thomas Champneys' entrance gates at Orchardley we continued along the turnpike towards Buckland, where Mr. Richardson had promised to shew me some very strong embankments: being anxious also to visit the place of interment in Sir Champneys' grounds, which I had not seen for many years, we tied our horses to a gate and ascended the heights to the right of the road called Murtre Hill. It was sometime ere we came to the object of our search, but at length found it about

1. Stones for repairing the road were obtained by the overseers "at Murtrey Brow" in 1791 and 1795; but there is no mention in the overseers' books of the sums paid for removing stones from Barrow Tynning.

2. The information with regard to the Tithe Map was kindly provided by the Rev. J. D. D. Keilor, Vicar of Buckland.

3. This extract was copied by the Rev. J. D. D. Keilor at the British Museum.



100 yards from the Murtre Farm House, and I made four drawings. This oval tumulus, for such it undoubtedly was, measures about 50ft. in length, by 36 in width being of an oval form; a stone about 10½ft. in height, with another half that height leaning against it, still remains at the eastern extremity; a third has recently been broken in pieces. If the whole of this place of interment was vaulted similar to those at Stoney Littleton and Fairy Toot, it would have contained a number of cists for interment, but I cannot ascertain whether this was actually the fact: indeed a person whom I afterwards questioned on the subject affirmed it was not the case: that he remembered it before Mr. Champneys moved the earth, but his description was so defective, I am inclined to think the earth and stones which constructed the tumulus had been previously removed before Mr. Champneys, now Sir Thomas, had anything to do with it. The upright stone is of the kind of bastard freestone found near at hand, but that which has just been broken up and lies in fragments towards the centre of the road, is silicious. Whether this tumulus is to be attributed to the British or Danes is to me a matter of doubt . . . I have before noticed in my journals that a large tumulus on Buckland Down<sup>1</sup> had three stele or upright stones placed so as to form a triangle; they were, as my informant said, who assisted in breaking the stones for the road, as high as a man on horseback, that is about the height of that under our present consideration at Orchardley. The tumulus on Beacon Hill, Mendip, retains its Stele or Pillar . . .”

The four drawings referred to show:—

(1) “Remains of an oval vaulted Tumulus on Murtre Hill above Buckland on the line of a British Trackway.” (Sketch 32, p. 61.)

(2) “Ground plan of the Tumulus on Murtre Hill above Buckland (stone measures 10½ft. high, 6 wide at the base, 3 thick).” (Sketch 33, p. 62.)

(3) “Stone of Tumulus on Murtre.” (Sketch 34, p. 63.)

(4) “Line of the British Trackway near the Tumulus from Orchardley.” (Sketch 35, p. 65.)

Sir Richard Hoare in 1821<sup>2</sup> stated that the two upright stones of a cistvaen were still remaining at Orchardleigh. In the same volume (*Roman Æra*, p. 102) he recorded that there was *formerly* a long-barrow at Orchardleigh; “an upright stone still remains, by which we see how deeply it was buried in the soil, by the apparent marks of lichens on the stone.”

1. This mound is on the western outskirts of Buckland parish, and close to the N. margin of the Frome-Radstock road.

2. “Ancient Wiltshire,” II, 116.

Phelps in his "History of Somersetshire," 1839,<sup>1</sup> gives a vignette of "Orchardley Cromlech," showing the stones in the position in which they are to-day.

Thurnam stated in 1867-8<sup>2</sup> that the Orchardleigh Barrow had been "rifled and partially levelled," and added that the result was unknown.

#### IV. THE SURVEY, 1915.

The survey was carried out on August 31st, September 1st and 2nd, 1915,<sup>3</sup> with the assistance of a man provided by the late Rev. W. A. Duckworth (who, as the then owner of the site and a member of the Society from 1884, was keenly interested in the prospective excavations)<sup>4</sup>; the Plan was plotted to a scale of 10ft. to an inch. The area enclosed by surveying poles was oblong, measuring 130ft. true N. and S.<sup>5</sup> by 194ft. E. and W., and covering an area of about 2,800 sq. yds. (over  $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre). Sufficient levels were taken to enable us to delineate contours of 3ins. vertical height, showing a fall of 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. from the highest to the lowest point included in the Plan. The highest point of the mound is on the S.S.W., where it is about 3ft. above the ground at the middle of the S. margin of the Plan. The somewhat uneven top of the mound slopes from S.S.W. to N.N.E. to the extent of some 4ft.

#### V. THE STONES WHICH SHOWED ABOVE SURFACE, BEFORE THE EXCAVATIONS BEGAN.

*Nos. I and II* (Plan. and Section on line C.D., Plate V; and Plate VI). The two standing-stones, near the E. end of the mound, are surrounded by a basin-shaped depression about 1.3ft. below the average level of the surrounding turf. Both

1. Vol. II, Roman Period, p. 137.
2. *Archæologia*, XLII, 203.
3. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, xxviii.
4. *Ibid.*, LVII, i, 35-40.

5. The Director-General of Ordnance Surveys kindly gave information that the true magnetic variation by Rücker's tables, corrected by later observations, at Orchardleigh, on August 1st, 1915, was 16° 0' ± 15' west of true north.

are of fine-grained oolitic limestone, buff-coloured, containing occasional quartz-grains, and are probably from the Inferior Oolite.<sup>1</sup> The highest stone is on the s. side of the shorter one, and in the depression they stand at a maximum distance of 4ft. apart (minimum distance 2·5ft.). Both stones are of quadrilateral cross-section. Near the ground on the inner faces they have been rubbed by sheep.

The larger, or s., stone (No. I) tapers on the w. face towards the top to a blunt point. Its s. face is flatter than the other sides. It leans slightly towards the n. At the ground level its widest face, that on the n., measures 5·5ft. It stands at a height of 10·6ft. above the depression.

The smaller stone (No. II) leans against the n. face of the larger stone in its e. half, at an angle of some 50°. Its dimensions at the base are 3·85ft. on both the n. and s., 2·75ft. on the w., and 2·45ft. on the e. It is probable that this stone has been broken off at the top, where it now measures about 1·8ft. square. At its present slope it stands 5·65ft. above the deepest part of the hollow; and the inner face is about 5·4ft. in height. The s., e., and w. surfaces of the stone are fairly flat; the n. surface is somewhat weathered and pitted in a similar manner to the prostrate stone No. III.

*No. III.* Slightly to the n. of the middle of the mound there is a prostrate stone,—a brownish-grey glauconitic sandstone, similar to, but less weathered than Stones IV and V uncovered in the excavations (*see* p. 47).

Its upper surface is about 0·9ft. at the n. end and 0·25ft. at the s. end above the turf level. In length it measures 3·85ft., and in width 2·85ft. On excavation this stone proved to be 2ft. in max. thickness.

*Stones on the surface, near by.* At a distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile n.n.w. of the mound, and close to the e. bank of the Buckland Brook, is a prostrate boulder of glauconitic sandstone. It is marked on the Ordnance Sheet, and is in Buckland Dinham parish.

1. As the Great Oolite does not extend farther s. from the Bath district than Norton St. Philip and Farleigh, 4 or 5 miles to the n. and n.e. of Murtry, that formation is not likely to be the source of Stones I and II.

H. B. Woodward, whose knowledge of the various Jurassic rocks was unsurpassed, refers in his *Jurassic Rocks of Britain* (Mem. Geol. Surv., Vol. IV, 1894, p. 92) to the Orchardleigh Stones as consisting of two large blocks, one about 11 feet high, of Inferior Oolite; in which case they were doubtless obtained from the valley of Buckland Brook, or from that of the Mells River.—*T. C. Cantrill.*

It is 5.1ft. in length, and 2.85ft. in width. At the E. end the upper surface is 1ft. above the turf, and it slopes off on the W. to the ground. Its composition is the same as Stones III, IV and V (*see* p. 47).

There is another stone lying in Egypt Lane in the same parish,—a fine-grained brownish-grey sandstone (calcareous) quite unlike the above; this was probably derived from a band of sandstone in the Forest Marble.<sup>1</sup>

## VI. THE EXCAVATIONS.

On Monday, September 27th, 1920, the writer left Taunton for Midsomer Norton; the excavations began next day, and were continued till Friday, October 8th.

The tenant, Mr. Viner, readily gave his permission, and Major Duckworth (the owner) not only consented to the undertaking, but kindly lent a shepherd's hut, wheelbarrows, fencing, planks and tools. These he had hauled to the site, and he gave the services of a man for digging on two occasions. The necessary labour<sup>2</sup> was obtained by the Rev. J. D. D. Keilor, Vicar of Buckland Dinham. He also rendered valuable assistance in other ways.

*Cutting I.*—Having found the old survey pegs, left in the ground in 1915, we proceeded to make a cutting, 6ft. wide and 90ft. long, N. and S., across the middle of the mound (*Cutting I*, Plan and Section A.B., Plate V).

The first discovery was a large Stone, No. IV; soon after this, Stone V was struck to the N. of the former, the E. margin of which extended into the large excavated area afterwards named *Cutting II*.

No. IV.—The N. side of this prostrate stone was found to be only 0.4ft. below the present surface; at the S., 0.9ft. deep (*see* Plan and Sections on lines A.B. and C.D., Plate V; and Plate VI). On excavation it proved to be a fairly flat block measuring 5.5ft. E. and W., and 4.15ft. N. and S., the maximum thickness (on the N. side) being 1.1ft. It rested, apparently,

1. H. B. Woodward. *Geology of E. Somerset and the Bristol Coal-Fields* (Mem. Geol. Surv.), 1876. p. 133.

2. From three to five men were employed from day to day:—James Dowden, foreman (Buckland Dinham), Walter Matthews (Lullington), John Martin (Orchardleigh) and a brother, and George Brine (Frome).

on the red earth (to be described later). All round the sides of the stone and touching it slabs of ragstone were lying about ; the largest was 2ft. long, and several of them measured about 1.5ft. by 1.75ft. In proximity to this stone, and generally in this part of the cutting and in Cutting II, a good number of large and small chippings, apparently from the stones forming the structure (? chambers), were observed during the digging.

No. V.—This prostrate stone was to the N. of Stone IV, and they were found to be at a minimum distance of 7.6ft. apart. (Plan, and Section on line A.B., Plate V ; and Plate VI). This long, narrow stone rested in a W.N.W. and E.S.E. direction, the E. end 0.7ft. and the W. 1.2ft. below the surface. Its max. length was 5.8ft., max. width 1.9ft., max. thickness (at the E. end) 1.1ft. The stone had a fairly smooth upper face—apparently the outer crust of the stone. It rested on the red earth, in which it was slightly embedded. There were some slabs of ragstone round it. but few compared with the number found round Stone IV.

Stones IV and V were similar to Stone III—a yellowish-grey glauconitic sandstone, once calcareous but no longer so. It consists of grains of quartz, somewhat loosely packed, and cemented together with growths of secondary quartz. There are numerous scattered grains of dark brownish-green glauconite, and a few hollows formerly occupied by fragments of fossils. Probably from the Upper Greensand of Corsley or Maiden Bradley, 5 or 7 miles to the S.E.—(*T. C. Cantrill*).

Between Stones IV and V the seam of red earth was well seen ; it extended for some distance southwards, as shown in the sectional diagram.<sup>1</sup> Between the stones, the bottom of the red earth was 2.3ft. below the surface, and the average depth to the top of the seam was 1.7ft. Below this the natural rock (ragstone) was removed for a length of 7.5ft. and a max. depth of 1ft., to prove that it was undisturbed ground.

Working further northwards the buried part of Stone III was examined. This stone has already been described on p. 45. The red earth ceased half-way between Stones V and

1. Both these stones have been projected into the Section on line A.B. of Plan.



III, where the rock-bottom was reached at rather less than 2ft. below the surface.

We excavated still further northwards to the s. boundary of the hedge, as it was thought possible that one or more stones on the margin of the barrow might be found in position, had any revetment or peristalith formerly existed. At some 8ft. from the n. end of the cutting, the excavation was carried deeper than the mixed mould for a length of 4ft., and a thickness of 1ft. of clay was met with overlying the natural rock, as shown in the Section.

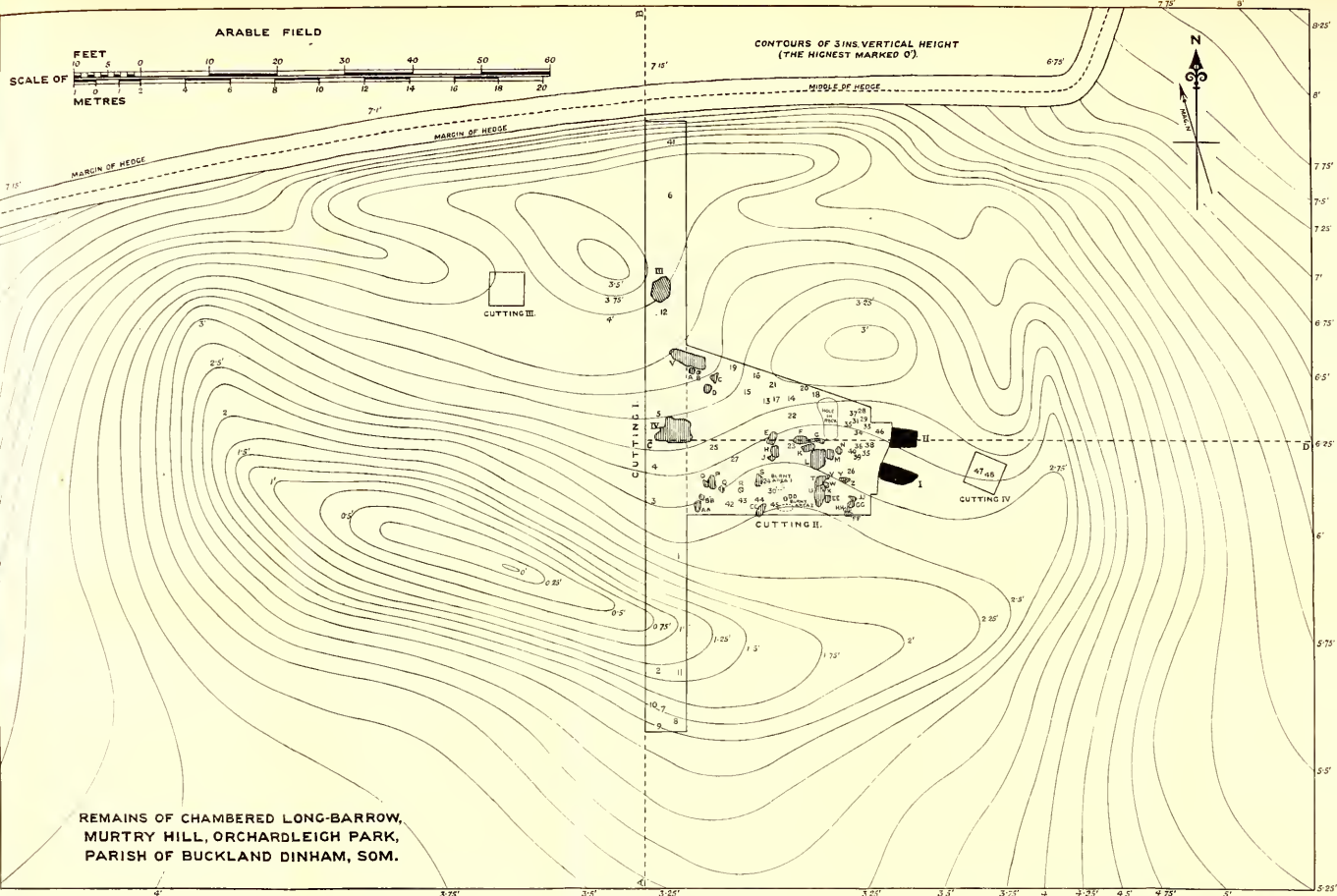
As the diagram shows, the solid rock was reached at a depth of 3·6ft. below the highest point, at 14ft. from the s. end of the cutting. In this position the turf mould was 1·1ft. thick, with 0·8ft. of mixed mould and ragstone below it. This was followed by slabs and lumps of ragstone with very little admixture of mould except at the top.

The remains found in Cutting I are tabulated on pp. 54–55. Forty-two fragments of pottery (all very small, with one exception) were collected, at an average depth of 1·43ft. (min. 0·7ft., max. 3ft.). All of it is of Romano-British type, the colours being black, brown, reddish-brown and grey. In addition, a flint core, a small flint chip, a fragment of shaft of human radius, and a few bits of iron slag.

*Cutting II* (Plates V and VI).—Adjoining Cutting I a large excavation was made extending 30 feet eastwards as far as the standing-stones; the area was irregular, owing to extensions in excavating, and measured 27ft. from n. to s. at the w. and 16ft. at the e. end.

Structurally this work proved interesting, and no less than 34 blocks of glauconitic sandstone were uncovered and measured. The Plan shows their exact position,—numbered from A. to Z., and continuing again from AA. to JJ. These stones varied in length from 0·9ft. to 3ft., and their upper surface was at an average depth of only 1·45ft. below the turf. Details of every stone have been recorded, and have been filed with other material which, for the want of space, cannot be given here.

Along the n. side of the cutting numerous blocks and slabs of the brown-coloured ragstone were found in the second spit,



*H. J. Campbell*  
 MEAS. BY DICT.  
 SEP. 1918 & OCT. 1920.

and above the red earth. A few of these slabs measured up to 2.1ft. in length, and one was 1.75ft. by 1.75 ft. by 0.35ft. Probably they are the remains of overlapping roofing-slabs, such as one sees in the chambered long-barrow near Wellow. Along this side a hole or trench (length 6.3ft.), running N. and S., penetrated the solid rock to the extent of 0.7ft. (Plate VI). It was cleared out and found to contain some loose ragstone and red earth.

In the S. half of the cutting the largest slab of ragstone was uncovered (broken by the pick-axe) at a distance of 7ft. W. of Stone I and 2ft. deep; it measured 3.5ft. by 2.5ft. by 0.45ft., and may possibly have been a side-stone of a chamber.

A burnt area (No. 1) was met with at a depth of 1.9ft. (see Plan); some of the larger pieces of ragstone were reddened, as if by fire; others, similar, had wood charcoal and a very calcareous greyish-white material (probably wood ashes) adhering to them. No pottery was found. A second burnt area was found to the S., at the same depth in the ordinary mixed mould and ragstone, and just above the layer of red earth. Charcoal and white ash covered an area about 2.5ft. by 1ft.; a flint flake was also found.

The seam of red earth, met with in Cutting I and shown in the sectional diagram on line A.B., extended at the same level throughout Cutting II, practically up to the standing-stones. It nowhere exceeded a thickness of 0.55ft. and consisted of a red clayey material, non-calcareous, with a small admixture of fragments of wood charcoal.<sup>1</sup> Possibly it was laid down here as a floor. It was met with continuously over the whole of this area. Mr. Cantrill suspects that, if strictly confined to the site, this earth was brought from elsewhere. "It looks like a natural clay, such as could be got from the red Keuper rocks, for instance, of Mendip."

The remains found in Cutting II are tabulated on pp. 54-55. Fifteen fragments of pottery (all small, except one piece 2½ins. long) were collected at an average depth of 1.1ft. (min. 0.6ft., max. 1.6ft.). As in Cutting I, all of it is of Romano-British

1. Some of the wood charcoal found in the excavations was kindly examined by Mr. Arthur H. Lyell, F.S.A. He identified Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Other specimens were undeterminable,—possibly a Willow.

type, the same colours being represented. In flint,—14 flakes were found at an average depth of 1.2ft., 2 cores and 1 scraper; also 3 flakes in the red earth (average depth 2.3ft.).<sup>1</sup>

At 39 on Plan, at a depth of 1.3ft., a “third brass” coin of barbarous type of the third century was found; it is much defaced, although a radiated head is seen on the obverse.

A large number of mixed human bones were found at the N. end of the cutting and particularly in the area to the W. of and very near the standing-stones. Such “finds” were made at 15, 18, 21, 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40 and 46 on Plan, at depths varying from 0.8ft. to 1.8ft. (average depth 1.14ft.). Some of the Romano-British pottery was found with or quite near the bones. In fact the flints, pottery and human bones were all found within a foot-and-a-third of the surface.

*Cutting III.*—This was a trial-hole, 5ft. square, to the W. of Cutting I. The solid rock was reached at a depth of 2ft.; a continuation of the red earth was noticed on the E. side at a depth of 1.6ft. Some large loose slabs of ragstone were met with, one measuring 1.7ft. by 1.1ft. No relics were found here.

*Cutting IV.*—A trial-hole, of similar dimensions to Cutting III, was made on the E. side of the standing-stones, where the solid rock was reached at a depth of 1.9ft., with a thickness of 3ins. of red earth above it. At levels above 1.4ft. were found:—

Twenty-nine fragments of Romano-British black, brown and grey pottery—mostly very small (No. 47); and a small thin much defaced Roman coin of barbarous type, found in the mixed mould just above the red earth (No. 48).

*Standing-Stones (Nos. I and II).*—We read in the Rev. E. L. Barnwell’s account of the Orchardleigh Stones (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXI, 1875, i, 42) that “Prebendary Clutterbuck the vicar of the parish stated that after digging at the foot

1. Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., writes:—“The samples of flint flakes, etc., from Murtry which you have sent me are ordinary, have no distinct character, and are probably unconnected, being chance inclusions in the soil, but all of course are ‘human.’ As is often the case, there is more than one period of chipping and use on individual pieces, and this can be easily explained by the local rarity of the raw material.”

of the large stone, to a distance equal to its height above the ground, the labourers were unable to reach to the bottom of it, so that the actual length of it is not known," etc. Our excavations, however, told a very different tale, and showed how necessary it is to check the statements made by antiquaries of the middle of last century. In continuing the excavation of Cutting II eastwards, we exposed the w. face of Stones I and II below the present surface, and found that the stones penetrated the ground only to the extent of about a foot-and-a-half! (See accompanying drawing; photograph, Plate VI;

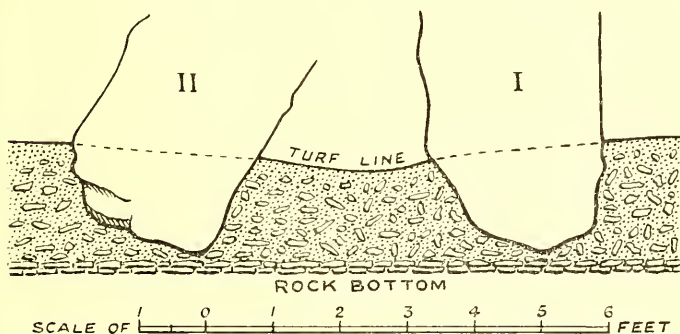


Diagram showing the position of Stones I and II (w. side), as revealed by the excavations in 1920.

Murtry Hill, Orchardleigh Park. *H. St. George Gray, del.*

and Section on line C.D., Plate V). They barely reached the surface of the natural rock, which we found at a minimum depth of 1.3ft. below the lowest part of the depression between the stones. The excavation proved that Stone I was 11.5ft. and Stone II 7.75ft. in length, including the 1½ft. now below ground.

These stones may *originally* have formed part of the chambers of a long-barrow, but it is evident from their present position, the absence of socket-holes in the rock, and the short distance the stones penetrated the ground, that the erection one sees to-day is one of comparatively recent date. Mr. Barnwell had recorded (*Proc.*, XXI, i, 40) a "modern tradition that these stones are not ancient at all, but were erected by a former owner of the estate," etc.



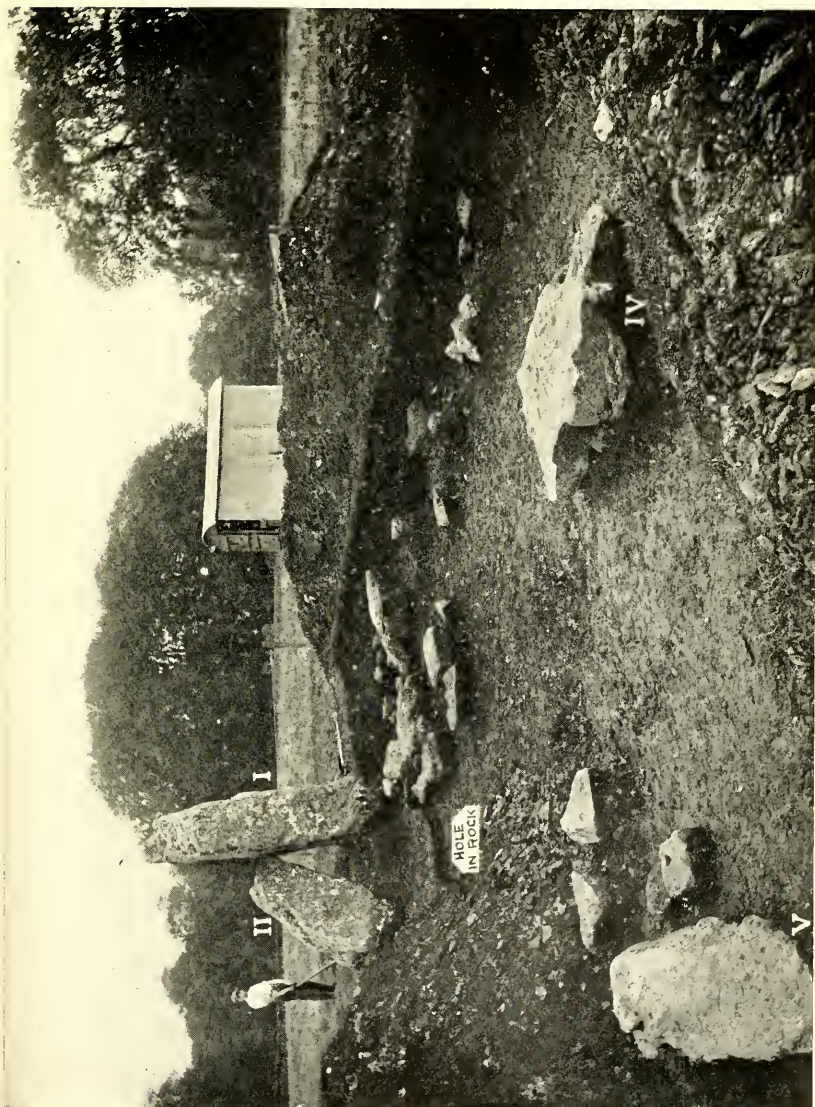
## VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

There can be no doubt that the mound and stones at Murtry Hill represent all that remains of a chambered long-barrow of the Neolithic age, and of the type of that so well preserved at Stoney Littleton, near Wellow. The stones one sees on the surface, however, are not in their original position; Stones IV and V, and the smaller stones (parts of larger blocks), uncovered during the excavations, may also have been moved from their original place to some extent. Unfortunately there is no record giving the results of any previous exploration.

In 1839 Phelps saw the two standing-stones in the position in which they remain to-day. In 1825 Skinner drew up an interesting description of the site and its surroundings (p. 42-43), showing apparently little change between his day and the present. Hoare, in 1815, regarded Murtry as the site of a long-barrow, although it had to a large extent disappeared. Beyond this there are, I think, no early nineteenth century records, and very naturally we ask ourselves the question,—At what date or period was the site “rifled and partially levelled” (p. 44)? In the area covered by our excavations in 1920 we discovered no pottery, implements, or human remains which could be ascribed to the Neolithic period. All the small objects found (indicated by figures on the Plan) were of the Roman period (including two coins), and from this fact one is inclined to think that this barrow may have been disturbed firstly during that period. (*See* the discovery of Roman remains in the central area of Wick Barrow, Stogursey, and in other barrows, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIV, ii. 32-36).

Now that the Report has been written and the Plan completed, one feels that the results would have been more satisfactory if we had been able to examine more ground on the east of Stones I and II and on the west of Stones IV and V; but time, and the exhaustion of the small fund at our disposal,<sup>1</sup> prevented more being done on this occasion.

1. The subscriptions for this work were as follows:—Dr. A. Bulleid, £3 3s. 0d.; Mr. W. S. Clark, £2 2s. 0d.; Mr. H. H. P. Bouverie, £2; the Earl Waldegrave, and Messrs. J. E. Pritchard, W. M. Tapp and C. Tite, £1 1s. 0d.



View taken from the W.N.W. showing the stones laid bare by excavation and the depth of Stones I and II below the surface,

**MURTRY HILL, ORCHARDLEIGH PARK, SOM.**



## VIII. OTHER GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

In addition to the rock specimens already mentioned as being examined by Mr. Cantrill, we sent him other items which he has kindly reported upon.

In the excavations were found several pieces of coarse shelly oolitic limestone or 'ragstone,' having an abnormal red colour. It is probably from the Forest Marble. The red colour is possibly natural,<sup>1</sup> but is more likely to be the result of fire. Other specimens of coarse shelly limestone were fresh and little weathered and of a normal buff colour, and are probably Forest Marble. Another sample submitted was a sandy oolite, fine-grained and of a rose-red colour. Mr. Cantrill points out that "the normal colour of weathered Oolitic rocks is yellow or brown; the red colour is quite abnormal, and when present the action of fire may be suspected." He goes on to say that he is very uncertain as to the origin of some of these red specimens. "Reddening is a well ascertained effect of the burning of oolitic limestone, wherever the rocks contain (as they do in the Bath district) small quantities of iron. But Woodward states that sometimes the Forest Marble is red, though he does not appear to quote any locality where such red oolite occurs."

We also submitted a chipping of a waterworn pebble of pale red colour which had probably been used as a hammerstone. It may be of the same origin as Stones IV and V—Upper Greensand—and the redness may be due to the action of fire. "If, on the contrary, the colour is natural, the stone is probably from the Old Red Sandstone. This formation crops out along the crest of Mendip and reaches Chantry (3 m. s.w. of Murtry), emerging again in the Frome Valley near Oldford, within a mile of the site."

Another sample was a burnt waterworn pebble, of fine-grained sandstone, probably Greensand, from the gravels of the river Frome, and ultimately derived from the Greensand escarpment to the s.e. It may, however, have come from the Millstone Grit of the Mells Valley.

One or two pieces of hæmatite (kidney iron-ore) were met with. Mr. Cantrill thinks that this might have come from a pocket of hæmatite at Nunney (3 m. to the s.w.), or from some of the iron-ore deposits in the Carboniferous Limestone and Dolomitic Conglomerate of the n. slopes of Mendip.

each; Messrs. H. M. Gibbs, J. Morland, and A. F. Somerville, £1 each; Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, 10s. 6d. In addition we had to use the greater part of the £10 contributed by the Viscount Portman for the general work of the Somerset Earthworks Committee.

1. H. B. Woodward, *Geology of E. Somerset and the Bristol Coal-Fields* (Mem. Geol. Surv.), 1876, p. 133.

## IX. RELIC TABLES.

(a) FLINT. (All Cutting II, unless otherwise stated).

NO. ON PLAN.	DESCRIPTION.	DEPTH.
4	Small chip* . . . . .	0.7ft.
14	2 small flakes . . . . .	1.0ft.
16	Tiny flake . . . . .	1.3ft.
17	Flake† . . . . .	2.5ft.
19	Small flake† . . . . .	2.0ft.
20	Ditto† . . . . .	2.3ft.
22	5 flakes. (One has "the bluish-white patina found on the Cotswolds, but the 'finds' there are equally difficult to date."—R. A. S.) . . . . .	1.5ft.
25	Small flake with prominent bulb of percussion . . . . .	1.5ft.
26	Implement showing two periods of work . . . . .	0.8ft.
28	Flake . . . . .	1.0ft.
30	Flake with dorsal ridges following the edges; "conceivably intended for an arrowhead, but unfinished."—R. A. S. . . . .	2.0ft.
35	Flake with two dorsal ridges; slightly used along both sides . . . . .	1.2ft.
38	Small round scraper, with prominent bulb of percussion (but not symmetrical as most scrapers of the type) . . . . .	1.8ft.
42	Small flake . . . . .	1.0ft.
44	Core, rough and weathered . . . . .	1.2ft.
45	Core, small and weathered . . . . .	1.3ft.
—	Core* . . . . .	0.8ft.
Burnt Area 2 }	Flake . . . . .	1.8ft.
—	9 pieces, found in filling-in Cutting II . . . . .	—

(b) FRAGMENTS OF ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY.

(All small fragments, unless otherwise stated).

NO. ON PLAN.	DESCRIPTION.	DEPTH.
CUTTING I.		
1	3 fragments, black and brown . . . . .	0.7ft.
2	2 do., grey . . . . .	1.0ft.
3	2 do., brown . . . . .	1.0ft.
4	1 fragment, reddish-brown . . . . .	0.7ft.
5	2 fragments, grey . . . . .	‡ 1.8ft.
6	13 do. (12 black, brown and grey; 1, containing large grains, of prehistoric type, but perhaps of Romano-British date) . . . . .	1.0ft.
7	2 fragments, brown . . . . .	1.3ft.
8	3 do., do. . . . .	1.3ft.
9	3 do., grey . . . . .	2.0ft.
10	5 do., grey and reddish-grey . . . . .	2.3ft.
11	5 do., grey . . . . .	3.0ft.
41	1 medium-sized fragment, grey . . . . .	1.1ft.



NO. ON PLAN.	DESCRIPTION.	DEPTH.
CUTTING II.		
13	2 fragments, black and brown . . . . .	0·6ft.
16	1 fragment, grey . . . . .	1·3ft.
23	1 do., brown . . . . .	1·5ft.
24	2 fragments, brown . . . . .	1·0ft.
27	1 piece of rim, black (also piece of whetstone) . . . . .	1·6ft.
31	2 fragments, grey . . . . .	0·8ft.
43	2 do., (1) grey, (2) red inside and out, grey in the interior . . . . .	0·6ft.
40	2 fragments, grey and brown. Found with human bones . . . . .	1·3ft.
46	1 fragment, black ; and piece of rim, brown, length 2½ins. (largest piece found). (Uncovered with human bones) . . . . .	1·3ft.

## (c) HUMAN BONES.

(All Cutting II, except No. 12,—found in Cutting I).

NO. ON PLAN.	DESCRIPTION.	DEPTH.
12	Fragment of shaft of radius . . . . .	1·0ft.
15	Fragment of shaft of fibula . . . . .	0·8ft.
18	Fragment of skull bone (also 2 pieces of burnt bone found near) . . . . .	1·0ft.
21	Fragment of rib-bone . . . . .	1·0ft.
29	Parts of 2 ribs and 1 phalanx . . . . .	0·8ft.
33	Incisor tooth and three-fanged molar . . . . .	0·9ft.
34	1 phalanx . . . . .	1·2ft.
36	2 metacarpal or metatarsal bones . . . . .	1·3ft.
37	2 phalanges and part of a clavicle . . . . .	1·8ft.
40	Number of broken bones, including part of femur, ulna, vertebræ, metacarpal and metatarsal bones, phalanges and fragment of skull bone (thickness 8mm.) ; also charcoal and 2 pieces of Romano-British pottery . . . . .	1·3ft.
46	A few fragments of broken bones, including 2 pieces of skull and fragment of ulna and fibula ; also an incisor tooth. Found with 2 pieces of Romano-British pottery and charcoal . . . . .	1·3ft.

\* Cutting I.      † In the red earth.      ‡ Approximate.

## Somerset Volunteers of the Eighteenth Century.

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BY HENRY SYMONDS, F.S.A.

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THE volunteer movement in its earliest days was closely connected with the militia. About 1778 officers commanding militia regiments were authorized to accept offers of voluntary service in their ranks, which were normally recruited by a quota of men from each township or parish, the choice being determined by ballot. These offers of service were first made by individuals and subsequently by companies under their own officers, but in either case such volunteers became merged in the militia units and were subject to their regulations. In 1782 a Volunteer Act was passed to encourage the formation of corps of men who would voluntarily enroll themselves for the defence of their districts in the event of invasion or rebellion. Although it is most probable that military associations were organized in this county their muster-rolls and records, if any have survived, are now in private ownership and unknown to me.

In the year 1794, when danger again threatened from France, another Act (34 Geo. III, cap. 31) was passed which may be justly described as the charter of the Volunteers, whether horse or foot, as we know them. This statute recognized these auxiliaries as an integral portion of our home forces, and provided for their organization by a scheme called the Plan which was to be adopted as the basis of defence in each county under the Lord-Lieutenant. The Volunteers were under certain conditions exempted from liability to serve in or find a substitute for the militia, a quite substantial boon. Each company of infantry was to consist of three

officers, six N.C.O., and sixty privates at the least, the Government furnishing the arms and accoutrements. Officers received the pay of their rank; each N.C.O. and private receiving one shilling for every day of exercise. Troops of Fencible cavalry, each not less than fifty men, were to be raised; also troops of cavalry consisting of gentlemen and yeomanry who would provide their own horses, the arms in each case being furnished by the State. Subscriptions were to be invited for defraying the expenses of formation.

Such, briefly, was the scheme communicated to a county meeting at Wells on 9th April, 1794, when a committee of magistrates and other well-known men was appointed to carry it into effect. The work of this committee was most successful, whether we regard the strength of the military units enrolled or the financial support which was forthcoming. Between April, 1794, and January, 1795, a sum of £11,766 was received from all parts of Somerset. It is at this point that the War Office muster-rolls and pay-lists of the Volunteers who served under the terms of the Act of 1794 become available, although it would appear that the returns are not complete. The deficiencies may be due, perhaps, to the absence of any obligation to transmit such details to the War Office before 1798. Indeed the earliest record known to me of the Volunteers in this county is medalllic rather than documentary in character, being an oval silver badge of the Bath Volunteer Association, 1780, inscribed "The reward for military merit adjudged to Samuel Wilson. Major A. Molesworth commanding the corps."

The archives of the War Office and the Admiralty are now deposited at the Public Record Office where they can be consulted. The muster-rolls are most useful to those interested, but it is manifestly impracticable to print in these *Proceedings* anything beyond the names of the places and the officers, which must be limited approximately to the period before 1800.

I cannot find any references to volunteer artillery, batteries of which were certainly raised in other south-western counties. An almost forgotten branch of the local defences was under the control of the Admiralty, which organized companies of Sea Fencibles for guarding the coast-line. These men, re-

cruited from fishermen and others having sea-sense who were exempt from service in the Navy, formed a chain round the shores of the United Kingdom. Although they were established in 1798, the earliest surviving return from Somerset is that for Oct.-Nov., 1803, when Capt. James Stevenson, R.N., commanded twenty-five Sea Fencibles at Minehead, ten at Porlock, thirty-nine at Watchet and 113 at Bridgwater. Their pay was at the same rate as that of their brethren in the hinterland. (*Admiralty pay lists. Sea Fencibles. No. 88*). Returning now to the War Office forces, William Pitt told the Commons in October, 1796, that we needed, among other things, more cavalry at home, and that he intended to raise "irregular cavalry" as being less costly than the regulars. The prime minister's novel experiment was incorporated in a long Act (37 Geo. III, cap. 6) which required one horse, and a horseman duly equipped, to be enrolled in respect of every ten horses kept for riding or drawing a carriage in England. Persons serving in the militia or volunteers were exempted; otherwise the militia ballot, including the right to tender a substitute, applied, if necessary, to the new cavalry. The regiments so raised were to be known as "Provisional Cavalry," and were to be organized by the Lieutenancy in each county. Of course the Act of 1796 was in effect a compulsory levy of horses and men, and therefore would not strictly fall within the scope of this article. But the experiment being unsuccessful and "a burden to the country" the men were invited to transfer individually to the Fencible squadrons, and subsequently the name was changed to 2nd Somerset Fencible Cavalry, thus suggesting a voluntary basis, as would appear from a muster book of Capt. Faugoin's troop in my possession. Be that as it may, the regiment was disbanded in April, 1800, after a period of about three years' service, so it is fortunate that the War Office records have in this instance survived.

It will be seen from the foregoing notes that the auxiliary mounted corps in this county during the last decade of the eighteenth century were (1) Fencible Cavalry, (2) Gentlemen and Yeomanry, which are represented to-day by the Yeomanry, (3) Provisional Cavalry. Unhappily the official musters of group (2) during its earliest existence have not been

preserved ; consequently the names of officers to be presently mentioned have been gathered from the *London Gazette* and other journals, as the War Office records under the heading of "Yeomanry" do not begin until 1803.

We now reach 1798 when the Government, being once more alarmed at the probability of invasion, passed two additional statutes (38 Geo. III, caps. 27 and 51) "for applying in the most expeditious manner and with the greatest effect the voluntary services of the King's loyal subjects." In this connexion further Plans were published in April, 1798, containing detailed instructions to the Lords-Lieutenant of maritime counties. Among other requirements returns were to be furnished of men between 15 and 60 years of age, distinguishing those who were infirm or already serving in an existing corps. The Lieutenancy was recommended to form "armed associations" of cavalry or infantry as independent troops or companies, to be recruited from known and respectable householders. The commanders were to be residents possessing an income of not less than fifty pounds from land. To this scheme for increasing the security of remote districts we can attribute the detached companies included in the alphabetical list appended to this article. It will be noticed that whereas in 1794 the Volunteers were organized as battalions or regiments, in 1798 the system of small independent units was apparently preferred by the military authorities. Patriotic feeling was no doubt intensified by the raising and training of local corps, of which there was an instance in 1799 at Wrington where the members "objected to be regimented," notwithstanding the cajoleries of the officer commanding the Yeomanry regiment who wished to absorb the independent troop.

Printed literature dealing with Somerset Volunteers seems to be limited to two books, namely, the history of *The North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry* (Bath, 1850), wherein the anonymous author shows that the origin of the regiment can be ascribed to the Frome Selwood "military association" of 1798 ; and *A View of the Volunteer Army of Great Britain in the year 1806*, by James Willson (London, 1807).



## FENCIBLE CAVALRY REGIMENT.

JUNE—DEC., 1794.

John, Earl Poulet, colonel. John Strode, lieut.-colonel.  
John Berkeley Burland, major.

W. H. Newton, John Raw Collins, John Lethbridge, and  
Peter Bluett, captains. George Wade, captain-lieutenant.

Wm. Roberts, Wm. Hanning, R. T. Combe, H. P. Collins,  
— Champion, and N. T. Kingsley, lieutenants.

Henry Dupont, C. H. Lewis, N. French, N. V. Palmer, John  
Greenhead, C. Staples, and Henry Sweeting, cornets.

W. Roberts, adjutant. John Greenhead, surgeon. Wm.  
Tudor, chaplain.

About 300 N.C.O. and privates.

The regiment is sometimes styled "Fencible Light Dra-  
goons," and was then employed on garrison duty at Welling-  
ton, Tiverton and Bridgwater. A pair of standards presented  
by the county cost £48 9s. 6d.

## GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY CAVALRY REGIMENT.

1794.

In this year each of the undermentioned captains undertook  
the formation of a troop, six of which I can tentatively assign  
to the districts in which they appear to have been raised. To  
each troop the county committee made a grant of £700 to-  
wards the expenses of equipment.

John Somerville . . . . .	Milverton.
John Hanning . . . . .	Ilminster.
Robert Stevens . . . . .	Locality doubtful.
Samuel Burge, lieut. James Leach, cornet.	
Samuel Daniel . . . . .	Yeovil.
W. L. White, lieut. W. Whitmash, cornet.	
Sir Philip Hales . . . . .	Locality doubtful.
Hugh Somerville, lieut.	
William Hoskins . . . . .	Crewkerne.
Thomas Hoskins, lieut. John Perkins, cornet.	

John Tyndale Warre . . . . Taunton (1795).

John Jeans, cornet.

Andrew Bain . . . . Martock.

S. Prior Bean, lieut. Wm. Ball, cornet.

(From the *London Gazette* and *Western Flying Post*).

## FENCIBLE INFANTRY REGIMENT.

OCT., 1794, TO JULY, 1795.

William Frederick Forster, colonel. Thomas Fownes Luttrell, lieut.-colonel. Hugh Antrobus, major.

Richard Tattam, Harman Jones, John Sandys, John Kiernan, Edward Mockler, Benj. Chapman, and Chas. Lord, captains. Sacheverel Harwood, captain.-lieutenant.

Wm. Cecil Edgworth, Francis Hy. Forster, Richard Hawke, Thos. Hall, Robt. Rowe, Francis Nodin, Robt. Walpole Dudley, Wm. Millington, Randall Kiernan, Henry Sweeting, Samuel Forster, Sam Hopkins, Jas. Flood, Thos. Edwards, John McPhail, John Horne, Walter Pearce, Thos. Gayner, Patrick Dowdall, Henry Mockler, and J. Castle, lieutenants.

Henry Thompson, Wm. Cooke, Jas. Chapman, Chas. Forrest, Hy. Lewis Sweeting, R. Gillmour, J. Cunningham, and John Thompson, ensigns.

Henry Sweeting, adjutant. Sach. Harwood, quarter-master. W. Millington, surgeon. Edward Cross, chaplain.

About 650 N.C.O. and privates.

The regiment was then quartered in Ireland, as the papers bear a Dublin imprint and the accounts were vouched at Londonderry. In August, 1795, the Fencibles were reviewed by General Rooke at Taunton.

## PROVISIONAL CAVALRY REGIMENT.

JULY—AUGUST, 1798.

John Berkeley Burland, colonel. Thomas Samuel Jolliffe, lieut.-colonel. Robert Everard Balch, major. Samuel Rodbard, major.

John Godfrey, John Rawlins, John Brickdale, and Charles Hutchings Lewis, captains.

John Sweeting, captain-lieutenant.

Richard Chapman, Henry Faugoin, Henry Warry Edwards, Charles Anderdon, John Galpin, Richard Crosse, and Charles Best, lieutenants.

John Crosse, Geo. Squires, Francis Jeffery, Thos. Bidwell, Thos. Hooper and Thos. Balne, cornets.

Thos. Goodson, James Doddrell, Edward Symonds, and Humphrey Webber, quarter-masters, 1799.

Charles Anderdon, surgeon. Henry Faugoin, adjutant.

About 450 N.C.O. and privates.

Each troop was trained in its own district, the regiment being first embodied at Wells in July, 1798. Subsequently it was on garrison duty in Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.

#### BATH (ASSOCIATION). 1798.

John Glover, col. com. Wm. Thompson, lieut.-col. Peter Boissier, major.

John Young, Chas. Dumbleton, Chas. Cobbe, Wm. H. Winstone, George E. Allen, captains.

Wm. Wyatt Dimond, Wm. Harris, Wm. Stroud, Joseph Batten, Wm. Bury, Abraham Redwood, Wm. Brookland, Chas. Wright Phillott, Chas. Logie, Chas. Parry, lieutenants.

James Phillott, chaplain. Charles Logie, quartermaster. James Nooth, surgeon.

#### INDEPENDENT COMPANIES AND TROOPS.

##### BECKINGTON. 1798.

Thomas Rogers, captain. Wm. Chislett, lieutenant. Joseph Mitten, cornet.

##### BISHOP'S LYDEARD. 1798.

John Fisher, John Lethbridge and Thomas Charter, captains. Three companies. Known only from newspaper records.

##### BRIDGWATER. 1794.

Thomas Allen, major. Jeffery Allen, captain. Joseph Jeffery, lieut. Joseph Darch and Robert Codrington, ensigns. Wm. Anstice, quartermaster and surgeon.

**CHEW AND CHEWTON. 1798.**

James Tooker, major. James Stephens, John Billingsley, captains. Richard Langford, capt.-lieut. Samborne Palmer, and Wm. Miles, lieuts. F. B. Wright, Thomas Randall and Wm. Hippisley, ensigus. Three companies.

**COMBE ST. NICHOLAS. 1798.**

John Cooke, captain. Joseph Winter, lieut. William Walter, ensign.

**CREECH ST. MICHAEL. 1798. (Known as "Somerset Riflemen").**

Wm. Burridge, captain. Richard Cross and Richard Bridge.

**CREWKERNE. 1798.**

Wm. Gray, captain. Isaac Sparks and Samuel Wills.

**CROWCOMBE. 1798.**

James Bernard, captain. George Legge and Moses Gard.

**FIVEHEAD. 1798.**

Joseph Bullen, captain. Francis Richardson and Wm. Norman.

**FRESHFORD. 1798.**

Thomas Joyce, captain. John Joyce and Richard Whittington.

**FROME. 1798.**

Henry Sheppard, captain. John Wayland and Edward Olive. (Infantry).

James A. Wickham, captain. Thomas Bunn and John C. Middleton. (Cavalry).

**KINGSBURY. 1798.**

R. B. Willy, captain. Stephen England and John Gardner.

**LANGPORT. 1798.**

John Chambers, major com. Edward Ash and Thos. Viney.

Richard Michell, captain. Walter Stuckey and John Michell.

Wm. Sharrock, quartermaster. (Two companies, Infantry).

J. Warren, captain. R. Utternare and J. Richards. (Cavalry).

**MARTOCK. 1798.**

Thomas Potenger, captain. Geo. Lilly and H. Culliford.

John Potenger Westcote, captain. William Adams. (Two companies).

**MILVERTON. 1798.**

John Weech, captain. John Nurton and Geo. Llewellyn Cross.

**MINEHEAD AND DUNSTER. 1798.**

John Fownes Luttrell, captain. Murdock Mackenzie and Richard Seton.

**NORTH PETHERTON. 1798.**

Richardson Harrison, major com. Thos. Hearne and John Bullen Coulthurst.

Edward Symes, captain. Wm. Harrison and John Baker. (Two companies).

**SOUTH PETHERTON. 1798.**

Richard Toller, captain. John Baker Edmonds and Stephen Bridge.

**PITMINSTER. 1799.**

Thos. Southwood, captain. Simon Billet and Robt. Daw.

**ROAD AND WOOLVERTON. 1798.**

Thos. Whitaker Ledyard, captain. John Parish and Thos. Whitaker Noad. (Cavalry).

**SHEPTON MALLET. 1798.**

Wm. Purlewent, captain. Richard Leir and Thos. Green. John Penfold Westley, captain. John Brown and Edward Moore. (Two companies).

**SOMERTON. 1797.**

George Donisthorpe, captain. Wm. Bridge and Samuel Mogg.

**STOGURSEY. 1798.**

A company was raised by John Acland and reported to the Government, but nothing further is known.

**TAUNTON. 1794.**

Wm. Corfield, major com. Wm. Blundell and John Whitmash, captains. Prockter Thomas, John Clitsome, and John Pinchard, lieutenants. Francis Dovey, adjutant. (Three companies).

**WELLINGTON. 1798.**

William Jones, captain. (Infantry).

Lord Porchester, major. Wm. Billett, capt.-lieut. George Piper, lieut. John Nott, cornet. Henry Sully and Thos. Corner, surgeons. (Cavalry).

**WELLS. 1798.**

John Hill, captain. Benjamin Walker and Wm. Nettleton.

**WIVELISCOMBE. 1798.**

Lacy Yea, captain. Philip Lovell and Thos. Lyddon Surrage.

(*War Office musters. Volunteers.* 13/3778, 3789, 3937, 4531, '33, '34, '35, '37, '39, '40).

\* \* \* \* \*

The plate is from a water-colour portrait of a Somerset mounted volunteer in 1798. His regiment is not indicated, but it was probably the "Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry" mentioned on p. 60.





SOMERSET VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, 1798.



# The Earliest English Herbal.

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BY IDA M. ROPER, F.L.S.

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THE books of a Dean of Wells, William Turner (1510–1568), are the starting point and chief source in England of all our writings on wild flowers, and as he gathered many of his examples in Somerset or its neighbourhood in compiling his famous “Herball,” an account of the book and its surroundings have a local interest well worth consideration.

In modern times by the help of University training and the study of many books of science and literature, students are able to carry on the work of extending their knowledge, not by haphazard methods, but on lines laid down for them on a scientific basis. There is accurate information to which they may add, and with which they may reconcile their new thoughts and observations in the certainty that they are building on a sure foundation.

Turner had no such help, and we are grateful to him, because he recognised the shortcomings of his period and applied his active brain and years of education to putting knowledge on a higher plane, and producing a work that set an example to all succeeding writers.

The Greeks about 300 years before the Christian era wrote of some 350 plants, telling of the shape of the leaves, the fruits, the bark or the texture. The Romans followed on similar lines, until the downfall of their Empire blotted out for some ten centuries the knowledge of their arts. When the revival of learning in Europe came, Italy took the lead, and gradually in the XV Century the books of the early Greek and

Arabian herbalists were discovered afresh with their original wording. This gave an immense impetus to the new students for many false translations and absurd superstitions were avoided, and caused the educated physicians to take in hand the study of the newly found knowledge. Such enthusiasm spread from Italy to other countries, but there it was largely wasted, because of the difficulties that met Western students in trying to reconcile the descriptions and properties attributed to various plants of the Mediterranean with such as they found growing in their own countries. It took them long to grasp the fact that placed so far apart scarcely any herbs could be alike ; another stumbling block was the difficulty of understanding each other with the limited and imperfect descriptions then customary. Comparisons were made of one plant with another equally unrecognisable ; and the mention of names in Latin, Greek, German and Italian, arranged merely in alphabetical order, did not help much, the sure foundations known to modern botanists having not yet been laid. Other sciences were as barren of good results.

But the early part of the XVI Century saw a great change. It was then that the science of Botany may be said to have been born, and this awakening in England was largely brought about by the work and observations of William Turner whilst resident in the county of Somerset. He well deserved his title of "Father of English Botany."

It was in 1527 that Turner went to Cambridge, a time when knowledge was awakening from nearly 300 years of lethargy and dulness. There he found the limitations mentioned, but beginning to give way. Instead of the teachings of Aristotle overlaid by the interpretations of the mediæval schools, the Greek language was again coming into its own, and by means of it many students were eager to recover much learning that had been lost.

At Pembroke Hall the head was Ridley, afterwards the famous protestant Bishop. Turner came fully under the influence of his religious teaching during his thirteen years of residence at Cambridge. His ardour made him an itinerant preacher in neighbouring villages, but on his journeys he sought for medicinal plants, in order to observe them at first

hand, and to compare them with the statements of Greek writers. So far nothing had been written in Britain about Botany except copy dished up from others, based on the most fantastic ideas of the supposed properties of the herbs named. At a later date Turner laments in his preface that certain learned English doctors and philosophers had not cared to publish anything, and he said that it was this hanging back on their part that caused him to risk writing the first portion of a great herbal.

Determined on downright original work Turner, before he published his Herbal, took ample time to carry out his plan. Born about 1510 at Morpeth in Northumberland, he took his B.A. degree and followed to a Fellowship of his College in 1531. In this position he continued for seven or more years, until perhaps the time of his marriage with the daughter of an Alderman of Cambridge. He published in 1538 his *Libellus*, a little book giving in list form new information about plants. After this he preached in many parts of England, but got into trouble with the law for preaching without a licence. He was banished and travelled on the Continent, being engaged chiefly in writing against Roman Catholic doctrine. Whilst in Italy he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, as one result of his studies. He returned when Edward VI was King, and two years later was made Dean of Wells. In the Wells Cathedral MSS., kindly extracted for me by the present Dean, Dr. Armitage Robinson, is the entry :—

“ King Edward VI granted Dean Turner on 10th April 1551 dispensation from residence, without loss of emoluments, whenever he may be occupied in preaching the Gospel in any part of the Kingdom.” It was nearly twelve months after this that he was ordained a priest.

In 1551, a year after his appointment as Dean, he decided to bring out “ The Herball,” of which he distinctly tells us he had deferred the issue until he had travelled in the western part of England. Opportunities for the study of plants there would arise whilst he was waiting upon and acting as physician to the Lord Protector (Edward, Duke of Somerset), who owned estates in the West ; and again in moving about be-



tween Wells and the manors, prebends, and churchs whence he derived his decanal income of £151 a year.

In addition he established a "physic garden" at Wells for his own use, and we should like to think he helped Henry Lyte of Lytes Cary to stock his fine botanic garden, then in process of formation.

Some of the examples of herbs described by Turner from Somerset may be mentioned, for his Herbal shows how he observed them and built up on solid facts the information he wished to impart. For instance he tells of the *Sinapis alba*, the White Mustard, that "it groweth in the corne in Somersetshire a little from Glassenberrye, is much shorter than the gardine mustarde is, but nothyng behynde it in byting and sharpnes." In speaking of *Bupleurum rotundifolium* he says: "I have sene this herb growing in great plentye . . . in Somersetshire. I have not sene it in Italye, neither have I heard anye English name of it: saving for lack of other I name it Throw-waxe." As the seeds of this plant came to England with foreign grain Turner may well have been unacquainted with it in Italy.

While he was travelling between Bath and Wells, he stopped at Bristol and may have regarded the gorge of the river Avon as "a horrid alp" as did some of his contemporaries who had no eye for natural beauty. There the rare *Trinia glauca* attracted his attention, for he says: "I found a root of it at Saynt Vincentis rock a little from Bristow. But it was nothyng so great as it of Germany." Turner evidently went to Weston-super-Mare in his wanderings, because he speaks of *Smyrium Olusatrum*, an umbelliferous plant with large leaves resembling celery, which "groweth . . . in Ilandes compassed about the se, as in a certaine Ilande betwene the far parte of Somerset Shere and Wales," a plain reference to the Steep Holm, where the plant is still abundant. Possibly too that island may have given the "good plentye of Sampere," which Turner enjoyed when "dwelling in the farther of Summersetshyre not far from the sea syde." For pickling this he gives an excellent recipe "which lyketh me and all them that have prove it, much better than any other." He also calls attention to the abundance of Sloe trees, and of still

greater interest is the mention of the Glastonbury Thorn, one of the oldest trees known in English history, and published by him for the first time in a list of plants,—“ In Summerset-shyre about six myles from Welles, in ye parke of Glassenbury there is an hawthorne which is grene all the wynter, as all they that dwell there about do stedfastly holde.” The tree which Turner saw was of course the one cut down by a fanatic in the reign of Elizabeth, but an offshoot still flourishes within the Abbey precincts.

It is to Turner that we owe the introduction of Lucerne into England. He recognised the value of cultivating the plant for fodder and describes it as “ a very excellent herbe, because when it is ones sowed it dureth for the space of ten yeres . . . it may be well mowed four times every yere, and in some yeres six times . . . it fatteth every lene beaste, and heleth every sick beaste.”

A little after the publication of the first part of the Herbal, Turner was forced to become a fugitive to the Continent on the accession of Queen Mary. During this stay he visited for lengthy periods Italy, Switzerland and the Rhine Valley, being continually with physicians and literary men of high repute. At this period he issued one of his many theological books entitled, “ Booke of Spirituall Physicke.” He tells of his studies with them in order to gain personal experience in the use of herbs to cure various ills and diseases, and to be able to teach the common people to make a wise use of them and “ thereby take great advantage to their health.” He even had an “ orchard ” on the Rhine for the purpose of study, and mentions several “ physick gardens ” where he stayed.

In 1559 on Queen Elizabeth coming to the throne, Turner returned to England and was reinstated in the Deanery of Wells, the fact being again referred to in the Wells Cathedral MSS.: “ Queen Elizabeth on the 20th July 1560 confirmed the grant of her predecessor.”

From this time ill-health came to him and as a relaxation he finished off the remaining two parts of his Herbal, issued to the world in 1562 and 1568 respectively. The first part had been published in London, but the other two were printed

at Cologne for the sake of obtaining the woodcuts, which are incorporated in them.

Soon afterward his diseases increased and he died in London in July, 1568, and was buried at the Church of St. Olave's, Crutched Friars, where a tablet remains to his memory.

In spite of the stormy times in which he lived, and his own disappointments, with sickness during the eight years following his second coming to Wells, he was the first writer to put on record a description of plants found wild in England.

The labour was all his own, as well as the cost of printing, and his work shows powers of observation akin to genius which place him amongst the foremost writers on Natural History. The Herbal was an achievement marking a step in science and justifies our admiration.

His criticism was to the point, and his work distinguished by facts and not by traditions. His teaching was "Let every man folowe that which he fyndeth to be most true."

#### NOTES BY THE REV. PREB. J. HAMLET.

1. The very volumes of the Greek naturalists and botanists used by Turner are to be seen in the Cathedral library at Wells; Aristotle and Theophrastus in the early and now extremely rare Aldine edition of 1495-8. These volumes had before belonged to Erasmus and bear his autograph. In the third volume Turner recorded in an elegiac couplet his gift:—

Haec ego dona dedi Wellensi bibliothecae  
Turnerus nomen cui Guilielmus erat.

2. Turner's use of these early printed editions of the Greeks not only made him 'the father of English botany,' but gave him a foremost place amongst the botanists of Europe. Cordus is now said to be the first real botanist after Theophrastus, *circa* 300 B.C. His work was not published until 1546, shortly after his death. Even Brunfels of Strasbourg who is said to have initiated the independent observation of plants themselves and is accounted the founder of German botany was not published until 1537. Turner's *Libellus* describing 173 species was printed in London in 1538. It is pleasant to find in it names still familiar to the tongues of the children of our Somerset villages: gelofer, kingeups, sour-docks, priméroses, daffadilly, flowers de luce.

3. Turner's interest and observations were not limited to plants. He wrote also of birds and fishes, of stones and metals and medicinal waters. His book on the principal birds noted by Aristotle and Pliny, giving their English names, published in Cologne in 1544, was reprinted in 1823 and again, at the Cambridge Press, in 1903; "the first book on birds which treats them in anything like a modern spirit."

4. Letters of Turner's with touching and intimate personal detail, not devoid of humour, may be read in *State Papers, Domestic, Edward VI.*—7, no. 32; 11, no. 14; 13, Jan. 1550, and 13, 19. His will, printed in Mr. Daydon Jackson's facsimile edition of the *Libellus*, remembered the poor of Wedmer, Marke, Wellington, Combe [St. Nicholas], Charde, and Wynshame.

## On Sections in the Lias exposed in two Quarries at Barrington.

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THE erection of the new farm-house and the block of six cottages and other buildings at Barrington Court by Col. A. Arthur Lyle led to the reopening of the long disused Barrington "quar," and the opening of a new one on the west side of Shelway Lane in the same strata. A selection of ammonites collected from the two openings and from the exposure at the water-works, by officers of the Geological Survey, were exhibited at the Annual Meeting by Prebendary Hamlet. These fossils had been tentatively named by Mr. S. S. Buckman, whose fuller study of them and of other specimens from these localities will be published later. The clays and limestones of the Upper Lias had proved to be highly fossiliferous, providing an opportunity for detailed zonal collecting by the Survey officials, who obtained upwards of 1000 specimens of ammonites.

The writer is indebted to Mr. J. Pringle, of the Geological Survey, for furnishing the account of the strata given below, as well as for some additional notes; also to the Director of that institution for permission to make use of this information and for the loan of the fossils.

### UPPER LIAS.

AT THE WATER-WORKS.								ft. ins.	
Bed.	Surface soil	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6
32	Rusty-brown sand with indurated calcareous sandstone, seen to	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0
31	Pale grey earthy limestone with thin grey clay parting in middle. Unfossiliferous,	..	..	..	..	10ins.	to	1	0



Bed.		ft.	ins.
30	Pale grey clays becoming sandy near top, with two or three layers of calcareous nodules. Unfossiliferous .. ..	1	0
29	Compact dark grey limestone, varying in thickness from 3 to	0	7
28	Dark bluish-grey clay with several irregular layers of calcareous nodules. Highly fossiliferous .. ..	1	8
27	Pale grey massive limestone in two bands separated by a thin film of grey clay. Limestone jointed : joints filled with clay from overlying bed, about .. ..	2	0

AT BARRINGTON "QUAR."

(Next below 12ins. of soil with débris of limestone).

26	Thin grey limestones (3 or 4) with thin grey clays between each band. In part of section two limestones unite and form one bed. The bottom band of limestone is bluish-grey in colour .. ..	1	3
25	Grey clay with thin bands of grey limestone .. ..	1	0
24	Pale grey limestone, split into 4 bands by thin grey clayey films .. ..	1	3
23	Conspicuous band of reddish-brown clay, with two pinkish-grey clayey limestones (each 2ins. thick) at top and bottom. Highly fossiliferous .. ..	0	7
22	Whitish clayey limestone, somewhat nodular .. ..	1	0
21	Olive-grey clay with <i>Crania</i> = <i>Crania</i> clays of Moore ( <i>Proc. Som. Arch &amp; N.H. Soc.</i> , XIII, ii, 133), .. .. 4 to	0	6
20	Pinkish-tinged grey clayey limestone : constant throughout section, .. .. 4 to	0	5
19	Brownish-tinged grey clays full of Ammonites, with a layer of large Harpoceratids in middle, .. .. 7 to	0	9
18	Whitish-grey limestone, constant throughout section ..	0	3
17	Bluish-grey clay .. ..	0	3
16	Compact olive-grey blotchy limestone, fairly constant in section. No fossils .. ..	0	2
15	Pinkish-grey clay with small phosphatic nodules .. ..	0	3
14	Compact olive-grey blotchy clayey limestone. No fossils	0	2
13	Pale brown marly clay, .. .. 3 to	0	4
12	Compact olive-grey clayey limestone, constant in section. No fossils .. ..	0	2
11	Bluish-grey marly clay, .. .. 4 to	0	5
10	Compact olive-grey clayey limestone .. ..	0	2
9	Bluish-grey marly clay with a few small phosphatic nodules, .. .. 4 to	0	5
8	Compact bluish-grey limestone, constant throughout section, .. .. 3 to	0	4
7	Bluish-grey marly clay with numerous small phosphatic nodules. <i>Rhynchonella bouchardi</i> zone of Moore, 6 to	0	8
6	Bluish-grey compact blotchy limestone, fairly constant in section, .. .. 2 to	0	3
5	Light brown laminated clay, .. .. 4 to	0	6

Bed.		ft.	ins.
4	Pinkish-grey earthy limestone, inconstant in thickness, occurring in the form of irregular flat nodules at a constant level. Moore's "Saurian and fish zone," 0 to	0	3
3	Light greenish-brown clays, well laminated near top = <i>Leptaena</i> clays of Moore ( <i>Proc. Som. Arch. &amp; N.H. Soc.</i> , XIII, ii, 132). At a height of 12ins. from base a conspicuous band of iron-stained clay, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick in constant section .. .. .	2	0
2	Dingy pale grey earthy limestone with <i>Dactyloceras</i> spp. = Top bed of Moore's Middle Lias, bed of Ilminster section, .. .. .	0	5
1	Dirty greenish-buff soft sandy marl, full of large <i>Belemnites</i> and <i>Dactyloceras</i> spp., .. .. .	0	8

## MIDDLE LIAS.

2	Earthy ironshot limestone, bluish-grey when fresh. Limestone traversed by numerous wide vertical joints, lined with stalagmite carbonate of lime. Highly fossiliferous	7	0
1	Yellow and brown micaceous laminated sands, few fossils—seen to .. .. .	1	6

The strata in the new quarry is greatly disturbed and disarranged. A river bed, perhaps of Pleistocene age, is exposed.

A complete study of the fossils from these pits will afford much help in correlating the Upper Lias deposits of the neighbourhood with those of Oxfordshire and other midland counties. In the meantime, the collecting has shown that characteristic fossils of the Upper Lias are present in the two thin beds forming the top of Moore's Middle Lias; and further, it now becomes possible to place the *Leptaena*-beds of Moore in their definite position within a stratigraphical scale based on ammonite-classification (*Proc.*, XIII, ii, 132). The *Rhynchonella bouchardi* zone of Moore, rather higher in the sequence, has yielded numerous fine specimens of the genus *Harpocera-toides*, and as a result, Mr. Buckman may find it practicable to establish a new zonal unit. Still higher occurs Moore's *Crania moorei* clay, which appears to fall within the *falciferum*-zone of Mr. Buckman. It may be possible to give in a later volume a 'section' and the results of further study.

The opening of these quarries has provided a unique opportunity to study afresh the local Liassic deposits made classic by the well known researches of Charles Moore.

In January, 1921, Mr. D. M. S. Watson, D.Sc., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in London University, at the invitation of Dr. Harold Downes, paid a visit to these quarries, and in a letter after his visit he said :—

“ Altogether it is a most magnificent section and if it proves possible to divide the falcifer zone most valuable.” . . .

“ In the first limestone above the fish bed [No. 4] there is an ammonite, *Harpoceratoides*, which is usually very rare, and the exact age of which has never previously been fixed.” . . .

“ The black clay under the sands [Bed 28] is the striatulus zone with typical specimens of that ammonite and others, including one, *Hammatoceras*, which is a Mediterranean (Italian and Greek) type which has scarcely ever been found in England before.” In Bed 23 was found an ammonite new in species and genus.

## The Wigglesworth Bird Manuscripts.

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BY THE REV. F. L. BLATHWAYT, M.A., M.B.O.U.,

*President and Recorder of the Ornithological Section.*

AFTER the Annual Meeting of the Ornithological Section on May 18th, 1920, the Secretary sent me a part of the Wigglesworth MSS., and later on Mrs. Wigglesworth sent me a larger parcel, and asked me to keep them so long as I had any use for them, intimating that she would like to have them deposited ultimately at Taunton Castle. To go through all these MSS. very carefully and minutely would entail a vast amount of labour, but most certainly it should be done by anyone who may in the future contemplate a work on the Birds of Somerset. Though I never heard the late president of the Section definitely say that he was engaged upon such a work, it is very evident from the MSS. that he *was* contemplating the publication of a book on the county avifauna, on a large and exhaustive scale. The MSS., however, show that the work was, at the time of his greatly lamented death, far from being ready for the press, and that a great deal of condensing and arranging of facts and records still remained to be done. The present time, owing to the heavy cost of printing, may be unpropitious for the publication of such a work, but it would be a great monument to the late energetic president if such a work could be accomplished some day; and it seems to me that a committee of the Section would be the right body to edit such a work, if at some time the funds should be forthcoming, as it seems doubtful whether the sale would cover the cost.

The MSS. may be classified as follows :—

I. *Those relating to our County Birds.*

(1) A large note-book in red boards, entitled “ Bird Notes, Somerset, communicated by different observers.”

This consists of 309 pages, and contains a large number of classified notes on Somerset birds from many of Dr. Wigglesworth’s correspondents.

(2) A foolscap indexed note-book of 318 pages, in purple boards with leather back, containing apparently Dr. Wigglesworth’s notes on his personal observations of the birds of Somerset from 1913–1919.

(3) Foolscap in dark green covers, entitled “ Topographical Notes, etc., and Local Bird Lists.”

This comprises descriptions of various portions of the county by Dr. Wigglesworth, and also descriptions copied from other writers. It contains also interesting lists of birds observed by the doctor in the various districts he had visited and described.

(4) “ Completed articles,” on loose foolscap, in dark green tied-up case.

These refer to *rare* birds, and seem to be strong evidence that a book was in contemplation. Among the species mentioned are :—White-tailed Eagle, Slavonian Grebe, Pallas’ Sand-Grouse, Bee-Eater, Egyptian Vulture, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Snowy Owl, Purple Gallinule, Black Stork, American Hawk-Owl, Sooty Tern, Wall-Creeper, Tengmalm’s Owl, Crane, and White’s Thrush.

(5) Loose foolscap, in green boards, entitled “ Bibliographical Extracts.”

These relate to Somerset birds from the pages of *The Field*, 1856–1907 (70 pages) ; *Proceedings, Bath Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Field Club*, 1873–1909 (18 pages) ; *Proceedings, Bristol Naturalists’ Society*, 1866–1914 (19 pages) ; Montagu’s *Ornithological Dictionary*, 1802 and 1813 ; and extracts from many other sources.

(6) “ Bibliography ” References, to *Field*, 1856–1907 ; *Zoologist*, 1843–1916 ; *British Birds*, 1908–1919 ; and many others. Loose foolscap, in green boards.

(7) Foolscap Diaries, for 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and



1918, containing Somerset Bird Notes, many of which were apparently cancelled, and the important records copied out elsewhere.

II. The above relate solely to our county. There is also foolscap, bound in black boards, called "Bird Notes, Book A," containing various bird notes, but not many from Somerset; and a large pile of foolscap MSS., chiefly consisting, apparently, of the original MSS. of his various published papers, such as "St. Kildan Bird Notes, 1902," "The Heronries of Somerset," "The Little Owl in Somerset," and several others.

Also "Notes on Birds and Eggs," which appear to be personal observations, few if any referring to Somerset.

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I leave to the end Dr. Wiglesworth's truly marvellous catalogue of his very fine Collection of Eggs, now in the Society's Museum. This is written on loose foolscap, in a dark green case, and refers to 165 species of eggs. A reference mark is on each egg, which refers to an entry with a similar mark in the catalogue. The entries give the fullest possible details about the collecting of the clutch of eggs to which they refer. Precise date and locality, state of incubation, nesting-site and material of nest, and behaviour of parent birds are always given, together with many other interesting remarks. For instance, it is noted that in a certain nest of the Long-tailed Tit there were 2,112 separate feathers, and in the nest of a Red-breasted Merganser there were 2,806 separate pieces of down. Delightful little descriptions taken down, his widow informs me, on the spot in shorthand, are often added.

I cannot refrain from quoting an extract from one describing the site of a colony of Red-necked Phalaropes in the Shetland Islands. "The marsh in which this small colony has taken up its quarters might be roughly computed at from 300 to 400 yards square. It comprises pools of all shapes and sizes, with a fair expanse of open water in the centre and a good deal of wet marshy ground round it. Many of the pools were completely choked with aquatic vegetation, such as broad patches of 'caltha,' now in full bloom and presenting a very beautiful appearance; others were thickly studded with

‘menyanthes,’ the flowers just now in perfection of beauty. The birds were mostly in pairs, swimming about in pools, the female in her brighter colours contrasting definitely with the male. They paddled about unconcernedly and allowed a close approach ”; and so the description goes on, covering four pages of foolscap !

Altogether the catalogue is most fascinating reading, and, were it possible to publish it, would create quite a sensation among ornithologists. Very exact descriptions, however, of the localities are given, and it would not be wise, in the case of very rare birds, to make these public knowledge, as harm to the species might result.

Just a word as to the collection of Eggs itself. It is an almost complete collection of the various species of the regular British breeding birds. A curious omission appears to be the Cole Tit (which I cannot find in the catalogue); and others which might have been added are,—Dartford Warbler, Siskin, Willow Tit, Montagu’s Harrier, and Pochard; and, if we add Black-necked Grebe, Kite, Osprey and White-tailed Eagle, we include practically all the species of birds which breed in the British Isles. The doctor wished to make his collection complete if possible, and very shortly before his death was corresponding with me about a Dorset haunt of the Dartford Warbler; so, if it should be possible to fill up any of the very few gaps, through the members of the Section, I feel that we should be doing that of which our late president would have approved.

SOMERSETSHIRE  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY  
SOCIETY.

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British Museum, Copyright Office.  
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Guildhall Library, City of London.  
Society of Antiquaries of London.  
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.  
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\*Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.  
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
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Cambridge Antiquarian Society.  
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Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society.  
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Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society.  
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The Scottish Historical Review.  
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1911 BLAKE, Mrs. R., Mark's Barn, Crewkerne.  
1908 BLAKE, W. FAREWELL, Bridge House, South Petherton.  
1919 BLAKE, W. H., The Close, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Somerset.  
1920 BLAKISTON, Rev. ALBAN, The Rectory, Whatley, Frome.  
1917 †BLATHWAYT, Rev. F. L., Melbury Osmund Rectory, Dorchester.  
1908 BLATHWAYT, G. W. WYNTER, Porlock Weir, Porlock, Som.  
1910 BLATHWAYT, R. W., Dyrham Park, Chippenham.  
1887 BLATHWAYT, Rev. WYNTER E., Dyrham Rectory, Chippenham.



- 1917 BLOFELD, FRANK, Dunster Lodge, Alcombe, Minehead.  
 1920 BODY, FRANK, Ivyclad Hall, Brent Knoll, Highbridge.  
 1912 BOLES, Lt.-Col. D. F., C.B.E., Watts House, Bishops Lydeard.  
 1903 †BOND, F. BLIGH, F.R.I.B.A., 39, York Terr., Regent's Park,  
 London, N.W. 1.  
 1905 BOORD, PERCY, 21, Oxford Street, London, W. 2.  
 1919 BOSTOCK, J. W., Chalice Leaze, Glastonbury.  
 1892 †BOTHAMLEY, C. H., Weston-super-Mare.  
 1878 †BOUVERIE, H. H. PLEYDELL, Brymore, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**  
 1912 BOWEN, Miss E., The Quarry, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.  
 1912 BOWEN, Miss M., The Quarry, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.  
 1908 BOWNES, Mrs., The Old Vicarage, Creech St. Michael, Taunton.  
 1914 BOYD, Rev. Preb. S. A., B.C.L., The Rectory, Bath.  
 1920 BOYLE, Mrs. A. M., Greenham House, Crewkerne (deceased).  
 1920 BOYLE, Rev. J., The Vicarage, Wembdon, Bridgwater.  
 1921 BOYLE, JAS., Junr., The Vicarage, Wembdon, Bridgwater.  
 1921 BOYLE, Miss, The Vicarage, Wembdon, Bridgwater.  
 1920 BOYLE, Miss O. W., Greenham House, Crewkerne.  
 1906 †BOYLE, Capt. R. C., M.C., The Grove, Cheddon, **Joint Treasurer.**  
 1897 BOYS, Rev. H. A., Spring Hill, St. Mary Bourne, Andover.  
 1918 BRADBURY, Capt. H. J. ASHCROFT, Congresbury (deceased).  
 1918 BRADBURY, Mrs. ASHCROFT, Rhodyate Lodge, Congresbury.  
 1905 BRADFORD, Mrs. A. E., Hendford Cottage, Yeovil.  
 1919 BRADFORD, Miss ANITA, Ashfield, Martock.  
 1908 BRADFORD, Mrs. JOHN W., Ashfield, Martock.  
 1922 BRADFORD, Mrs. T. S., Ash House, Ash, Martock.  
 1902 BRAITHWAITE, JOSEPH BEVAN, The Highlands, New Barnet.  
 1899 BRAMBLE, Miss E. M., Caerleon, Weston-super-Mare.

#### BRANCH AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES :—

- 1903 BATH AND DISTRICT BRANCH (T. S. Bush, Hon. Sec., Bath).  
 1910 BRIDGWATER FIELD CLUB (R. Corder, Hon. Sec., Bridgwater).  
 1921 FROME SELWOOD FIELD CLUB (H. G. Chislett, Hon. Treas.).  
 1902 GLASTONBURY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (G. C. Swayne, Hon. Sec.).  
 1890 NORTHERN BRANCH (Francis Were, Hon. Sec., Stoke Bishop).  
 1904 SHEPTON MALLET NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (G. H. Mitchell,  
 Hon. Sec., Shepton Mallet).  
 1899 TAUNTON FIELD CLUB (H. St. George Gray, Hon. Sec., Taunton).  
 1905 WELLS NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (E.  
 E. Barnes, Hon. Sec., Wells).

- 1891 WESTON-SUPER-MARE AND AXBRIDGE DISTRICT BRANCH (C. H. Bothamley, Hon. Sec., Weston-super-Mare).
- 1920 BRANDER-DUNBAR, Mrs., Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
- 1919 BRASSINGTON, W. S., F.S.A., South Côte, S. Brent, Highbridge.
- 1915 BRETON, Miss ADELA C., 15, Camden Crescent, Bath.
- 1918 BRIGGS, Rev. H. S., Stoke House, Portishead.
- 1919 BRIMBLECOMBE, S. L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Water Street, Martock.
- 1922 BRISCOE, Rev. J. E., The Rectory, West Bagborough, Taunton.
- 1914 BRISTOWE, H. C., M.D., The Cottage, Wrington, Bristol.
- 1917 BROADMEAD, Mrs. E., Olands, Milverton.
- 1911 BRODERIP, EDMUND F., Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.
- 1920 BROMAGE, A. T., Warberry, Kew Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1919 BROOMHEAD, T., Mount Nebo House, Taunton.
- 1898 BROWN, DAVID, Kingsey, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
- 1921 BRUCE, J. C. COLLINGWOOD, A.R.I.B.A., 7, St. George's Terr., Taunton.
- 1921 BRUCE, Mrs. M. D., 7, St. George's Terrace, Taunton.
- 1906 BRUTON, F. A., 120, High St., Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.
- 1920 BRUTTON, Miss M. L., Glenfield, Grove Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1906 BUCKLAND, J. C., Ashbury, South Road, Taunton.
- 1881 BULL, Rev. T. WILLIAMSON, Charlecote, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1893 †BULLEID, A., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1905 BULLEID, Mrs. ARTHUR, Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1913 BULLEID, A. HILARY, Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1914 BULLEID, G. LAWRENCE, Leura, Lansdown Road, Bath.
- 1919 BURGE, A. H., Saxon House, Bristol Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1920 BURDEKIN, B. T., The Old Hall, Somerton, Somerset.
- 1920 BURDEKIN, Mrs. E. J., The Old Hall, Somerton, Somerset.
- 1909 BURN, R. CHRISTIE, Sidcot School, Winscombe.
- 1917 BURNARD, R. A., Parret Works House, Martock.
- 1902 †BURNELL, C. E., Charlton House, Shepton Mallet.
- 1920 BURNS, N. O'D., M.B., The Lodge, Highbridge.
- 1920 BURROUGHS, C. A., Belmont, Taunton.
- 1910 BURT, SAMUEL, Woodstock, Hendford, Yeovil.
- 1892 BUSH, R. C., 1, Winifred's Dale, Bath (deceased).
- 1892 †BUSH, THOS. S., 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.
- 1898 BUTLER, W. B., Southgate, Wellington Road, Taunton.
- 1910 BYNE, Lt.-Col. R. M., O.B.E., Laracor, Elwyn Road, Exmouth.

- 1911 †BYRCHMORE, Rev. J., 12, Beaufort West, Bath.  
 1911 CAIRNS, The Earl, Farleigh House, Bath.  
 1914 CAMERON, Rev. A. T., F.S.A.SCOT., The Rectory, Chipstable.  
 1914 CAMERON, Mrs. A. T., The Rectory, Chipstable, Wiveliscombe.  
 1901 CAPEL, ARTHUR, Bulland Lodge, Wiveliscombe.  
 1912 CAPRON, EDWARD, Waverley, Station Road, Wellington.  
 1909 CARÖE, W. D., F.S.A., 3, Great College St., Westminster, S.W. 1.  
 1920 CARPENTER, ARTHUR, Bank House, Ilminster.  
 1906 CARR, JONATHAN, Wood House, Twerton, Bath.  
 1922 CARTWRIGHT, Miss M., The Old Vicarage, North Curry.  
 1920 CARVER, Miss S., West House, Chilton Polden, Bridgwater.  
 1887 CASH J. O., 7, High Street, Wincanton.  
 1912 †CATLOW, Rev. W. E., School House, Mount Street, Bridgwater.  
 1913 CECIL, Lady FRANCIS, Alford House, Alford, Somerset.  
 1920 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Sir GERALD, Bart., Wyphurst, Cranleigh.  
 1916 CHAFFEY, E. RAYMOND, Reckleford Cross, Yeovil.  
 1910 CHAFFEY, Capt. R. S. C., East Stoke House, Stoke-under-Ham.  
 1908 CHAMBERS, E. W., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.  
 1921 CHAMBERS, Miss F. E., Glyn-y-mâl, Fishguard, S. Wales.  
 1902 CHANT, T. W., Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Rd., Watford, Herts.  
 1906 CHANTER, Rev. Preb. J. F., F.S.A., Marlands, Exmouth.  
 1874 CHAPMAN, A. ALLAN, Conway, The Avenue, Taunton.  
 1906 CHAPMAN, ERNEST M., 13, The Crescent, Taunton.  
 1921 CHAPMAN, RALPH, Southfield, Horton, Ilminster.  
 1904 CHARBONNIER, T., 9, Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1921 CHARMBURY, Capt. J. R., 106, St. Mary Street, Weymouth.  
 1912 CHASTEL DE BOINVILLE, Rev. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishopsthorpe, York.  
 1908 CHATER, A. G., Junior Athenæum Club, 116, Piccadilly, W. 1.  
 1917 CHATER, J. S., M.D., c/o Dr. Nunn, Wellhouse Lane, High Barnet.  
 1875 CHEETHAM, F. H., Triscombe House, Taunton (deceased).  
 1904 CHICHESTER, Mrs. C., Hazelcroft, Horsington, Templecombe.  
 1921 CHURCHILL, R. STANTON, Saltford, near Bristol.  
 1895 CLARK, F. J., F.L.S., Netherleigh, Street.  
 1902 CLARK, JOHN B., Overleigh House, Street.  
 1902 †CLARK, ROGER, Street.  
 1921 CLARK, WM. BANCROFT, Street, Som.  
 1873 CLARK, W. S., Mill Field, Street.  
 1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrave, Taunton.

- 1920 CLARKE, T. B. STANLEY, The Old Rectory, Laverton, Bath.
- 1916 CLARKE, W. H., Montrose House, Margate.
- 1899 CLATWORTHY, ELAND, Cutsey, Taunton.
- 1904 CLATWORTHY, Mrs. E., Cutsey, Taunton.
- 1915 CLATWORTHY, Miss R., Hawthorne Cottage, Mount St., Taunton.
- 1919 CLEGG, Major E. C., Hacketty Lodge, Porlock, Somerset.
- 1910 CLELAND, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S., Drunclog, Crewkerne.
- 1909 CLERK, Mrs. R. MILD MAY, Stert House, Burnham-on-Sea.
- 1919 CLIVE, Capt. E. A. B., Brympton d'Everey, Yeovil.
- 1918 CLIVE, Mrs. SOMERSET, Corfe, Taunton.
- 1903 CLOTHIER, Miss C. B., Wraxhill, Street.
- 1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
- 1918 COCHRAN, Miss VERE, Rexton Gorse, Crowcombe, Taunton.
- 1920 COGGAN, T. G., Turle House, Somerton, Som.
- 1882 COLEMAN, Rev. J. J., Byrlton, Frome.
- 1901 †COLES, JOHN, 18, Mitchell Street, Wellington.
- 1891 COLES, Rev. Canon V. S. S., St. Mary's Cottage, Shepton  
Beauchamp, Seavington, S.O.
- 1912 COLLIER, CHARLES, Bridge House, Culmstock, Devon.
- 1920 COLLINS, Miss D. G., The Priory, Cannington, Bridgwater.
- 1907 COLLINS, W. GROSETT, The Priory, Cannington, Bridgwater.
- 1898 COLTHURST, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
- 1912 COLTHURST, W. B., A.R.I.B.A., 51, High Street, Bridgwater.
- 1917 COMBE, R. T., Earnshill, Curry Rivel.
- 1909 CONEY, GERALD B., The Hall, Batcombe, Evercreech.
- 1908 COOKE-HURLE, J., Kilve Court, Bridgwater.
- 1909 COOKE-HURLE, Mrs. J., Kilve Court, Bridgwater.
- 1918 COOKE-HURLE, J. A., Yarlington House, Wincanton.
- 1910 COOPER, H. MONTAGUE, 29, East Street, Taunton.
- 1912 COOTE, Rev. F. G., Staple Fitzpaine Rectory, Taunton.
- 1920 COPLAND-GRIFFITHS, F., Arthur's Club, St. James' St., S.W. 1.
- 1904 COPLESTON, F. S., Claremont, Trull, Taunton.
- 1912 COPP, A. G., St. Decuman's House, Watchet.
- 1920 CORDER, HENRY, Silver Birch, Northfield, Bridgwater.
- 1912 CORFIELD, The Hon. Mrs. CLAUD, O.B.E., St. Mary's Vic., Taunton.
- 1876 CORNER, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
- 1916 CORNER, H. R., The Weir House, Radyr, Glam.
- 1876 CORNISH, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Redclyffe, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1896 CORNISH, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.

- 1911 CORNISH, A. VIVYAN, Avalon, Blenheim Road, Minehead.  
 1891 COTGHING, W. G., Wild Oak, Taunton.  
 1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, W. Coker, Yeovil.  
 1907 COURT, Rev. LEWIS H., 10, Chesham St., King's Cliff, Brighton.  
 1906 †COWAN, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., Sutherland House, Clevedon.  
 1879 COX, HERBERT, Williton.  
 1919 COXE, H. R. H., The Cottage, Watlington, Oxon.  
 1916 COZENS, W. H., Furzedown, Streetly Lane, Sutton Coldfield.  
 1907 CRAVEN, CAMPBELL J., 11, Lansdown Pl., Victoria Sq., Clifton.  
 1919 CRAWFORD, O. G. S., F.S.A., Ordnance Survey Office, S'hampton.  
 1921 CRESWELL, P. W., The Woodlands, Chilcompton, Bath.  
 1919 CRIDLAND, A. B., Salisbury Ho., Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton.  
 1911 CRUTTWELL, PERCY W., Northeote, Frome.  
 1911 CUFFE, T. W., Fiddington, Bridgwater (deceased).  
 1922 CUFFE, Mrs., Keenthorne House, Fiddington, Bridgwater.  
 1915 \*CURZON OF KEDLESTON, The Most Noble Marquis, K.G., G.C.S.I.,  
 F.R.S., etc., Montacute House, Somerset.  
 1920 DALTON, Rev. J. P., The Rectory, Creech St. Michael, Taunton.  
 1875 DANIEL, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.  
 1920 DARBYSHIRE, Rev. H.S., The Rectory, Doulling, Shepton Mallet.  
 1921 DARNLEY-SMITH, H., 7, Higher Summerlands, Exeter.  
 1917 DASHWOOD, Rev. R. V. L., The Rectory, N. Perrott, Crewkerne.  
 1911 DAUBENEY, Brig.-Genl. E. K., C.B.E., D.S.O., Eastington House,  
 Cirencester.  
 1907 DAUBENY, Major E. A., Katoomba, Walton-by-Clevedon.  
 1905 DAVIES, Maj. GRIFFITH, May Bank, Manor Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.  
 1921 DAVIES, GEORGE F., Leigh House, Chard.  
 1919 DAVIES, Rev. H. JOCELYN, The Vicarage, Stoke-under-Ham.  
 1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Glanymor, Weymouth.  
 1920 DAVIES, L. E., Lond. Joint City and Midland Bk., Bridgwater.  
 1917 DAVIES, Rev. R. S., The Rectory, Northleigh, Honiton.  
 1912 DAVIES, Rev. W. POWELL, Babeary Rectory, Taunton.  
 1917 DAVIS, Rev. K. MACRAE, The Vicarage, Corfe, Taunton.  
 1909 DAVIS, Rev. Canon T. H., Mus. Doe., The Liberty, Wells.  
 1910 DAWE, W. J., Holmdene, The Park, Yeovil.  
 1863 †‡DAWKINS, Hon. Prof. Sir WILLIAM BOYD, D.S.C. F.R.S. F.S.A.,  
 Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester, **V.P.**  
 1920 DAY, Rev. E. J., The Rectory, Kingweston.  
 1891 DERHAM, WALTER, F.G.S., Part-Ridge, Sellindge, Hythe, Kent.



- 1908 DE SALIS, The Rt. Rev. C. F., D.D., Bishop of Taunton, Bishops Mead, Taunton.
- 1918 DICKIN, H. O., Pen Villa, Yeovil.
- 1898 DICKINSON, R. E., Windham Club, St. James's Sq., London, S.W. 1.
- 1920 DICKINSON, Capt. W. F., A.R.I.B.A., Kingweston, Taunton.
- 1921 \*DICKSON, W. E. CARNEGIE, M.D., 7, Brunswick Pl., Lond., N.W. 1.
- 1920 DILKS, Mrs. A. I., East Gate, Bridgwater.
- 1916 DILKS, T. BRUCE, F.R.HIST.S., East Gate, Bridgwater.
- 1908 DINHAM, Mrs. H., 1, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1875 DOBRÉE, S., The Priory, Wellington.
- 1900 †DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1910 DOIDGE, HARRIS, The Bank, High Street, Taunton.
- 1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.
- 1913 DONNE, THOS. SALISBURY, The Pines, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
- 1917 DOWNES, ARTHUR, Church Cottage, East Brent, Highbridge.
- 1911 †DOWNES, H., M.B., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Ditton Lea, Ilminster.
- 1918 DOWNES, Mrs. H., Ditton Lea, Ilminster.
- 1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1913 DREWETT, R. B., Park Mount, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1920 DUCKWORTH, W. E., Brookview, Durleigh, Bridgwater.
- 1920 DUGUID, Mrs. BASIL, Southfield House, Whatley, Frome.
- 1920 DUGUID, J. THOS., Southfield House, Whatley, Frome.
- 1920 DUKE, JOSEPH, North Street House, Ilminster.
- 1921 DUKE, Mrs., North Street House, Ilminster.
- 1905 DUNHAM, D., 103, Hampstead Way, London, N.W. 4.
- 1921 DWELLY, Miss F. I. M., Lloyds Bank, Basingstoke, Hants.
- 1913 DYKE, ERNEST H., New Barn, Wincanton.
- 1910 EASTMENT, F. M., Drayton Court, Curry Rivel.
- 1901 †EASTWOOD, A. E., Leigh Court, Taunton, **Trustee.**
- 1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1921 EDWARDS, Mrs. F. W., Tarika, 85, Bristol Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1917 EDWARDS, G. H., Bagborough House, Taunton.
- 1921 †EELES, F. C., F.S.A.SCOT., 43, Grosvenor Rd., Westminster, S.W. 1.
- 1899 ELTON, Sir AMBROSE, Bart., Clevedon Court, Somerset.
- 1919 EMERSON, Lt.-Col. I. B., The Cedars, Beckington, Frome.
- 1897 ERNST, Mrs., Manor Cottage, Westcombe, Evercreech.
- 1922 ERSKINE, Lord, Dunster House, Boulevard, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1922 ERSKINE, Lady MARJORIE, Dunster House, Weston-s.-Mare.

- 1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
- 1906 ETHERINGTON, Rev. F. McD., Oatlands, Wrington, Bristol.
- 1907 EVANS, CHARLES E., Nailsea Court, Somerset.
- 1915 EVANS, Rev. G. M., Puckington Rectory, Ilminster.
- 1919 EVANS, HENLEY, 3, Albert Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1921 EVANS, Rev. J. H., The Vic., Haselbury Plucknett, Crewkerne.
- 1920 EVANS, P. S. SPARKE, Milleplace, Stanton Drew, Bristol.
- 1920 EVANS, Mrs. P. S. S., Milleplace, Stanton Drew, Bristol.
- 1914 †EVANS, SEBASTIAN, Ansford, Castle Cary, Somerset.
- 1899 EVENS, J. W., Valley Water Mills Colour Co., Keynsham, Bristol.
- 1912 EVERY, RICHARD, Penleonard, Magdalen Road, Exeter.
- 1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
- 1920 FALCONER, THOMAS, Amberley, Glos.
- 1919 FALKNER, Mrs. J. MEADE, The Divinity House, Durham.
- 1922 FARMER, G. M. S., Mount Heber, Clevedon.
- 1904 FARRER, Ven. Archdeacon W., St. Michael's, Glastonbury.
- 1910 FEARNSIDES, J. W., 4, Brick Court, Temple, London, E.C. 4.
- 1920 FIRTH, C. P. L., Compton Durville Manor, South Petherton.
- 1919 FIRTH, Mrs. BERNARD, Clifton Maubank, Yeovil.
- 1918 FISH, N. G., Court House, South Petherton.
- 1922 FISHER, W. G., 24, Belvedere Road, Taunton.
- 1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 2, Albert Quadrant, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1908 FORBES, BARRÉ R. M., 9, Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1917 FORT, J. A., Lower Marsh, Dunster.
- 1909 FOX, Mrs. C. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
- 1896 FOX, Rev. J. C.
- 1912 FOX, J. HOWARD, Robin's Close, Wellington.
- 1907 FOXWELL, Professor H. S., F.B.A., 1, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
- 1914 FRANCK, CHARLES E., Paignton.
- 1916 FRANKLIN, Miss, c/o Mrs. Colson, Briar Lea, Mount St., Taunton.
- 1920 FRENCH, ALFRED P., 4, Fons George Road, Taunton.
- 1920 FRITH, Brigadier-General H. C., C.B., Fons George, Taunton.
- 1919 FRY, Miss AGNES, Failand House, Wraxall, Bristol.
- 1920 FRY, CLAUDE B., Stoke Lodge, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1893 †FRY, E. A., Sunnyside, Bulstrode Way, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
- 1914 FRYER, ALFRED C., PH.D., F.S.A., 13, Eaton Crescent, Clifton.
- 1916 FRYER, Miss GERTRUDE A., 13, Eaton Crescent, Clifton.
- 1913 FULFORD, Mrs. E. S., Abbotscourt, Ilminster.

- 1916 GARDNER, ERIC, M.B., F.S.A., Portmore House, Weybridge.
- 1909 GARDNER, E. C., Lloyds Bank (C. & C.), Cheltenham.
- 1911 GARNETT, WM., Backwell Hill House, West-Town, Bristol.
- 1917 GAVERICK, R. H., 27, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1904' GAWEN, C. R., Sharnbrook House, Sharnbrook, Beds.
- 1919 GEDGE, Rev. J. D., The Vicarage, Cothelstone, Taunton.
- 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
- 1920 GEORGE, Mrs. E. E., 4, Clarence Street, Yeovil.
- 1908 GERVIS, HENRY, M.D., F.S.A., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1910 GIBBS, GEO., Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1887 †\*GIBBS, H. MARTIN, Barrow Court, Flax Bourton, R.S.O., **V.P.**
- 1884 GIFFORD, Lt.-Colonel J. W., Oaklands, Chard.
- 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1913 GILL, Miss J. T., North Street, Ilminster.
- 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Apse, South Road, Taunton.
- 1920 \*GOFF, Colonel A. H. S., C.M.G., Standerwick Court, Frome.
- 1906 GOLDNEY, Sir PRIOR, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Derriads, Chippenham ;  
and Manor House, Halse, Taunton.
- 1917 GOMEZ, F. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., West Hayes, South Petherton.
- 1920 GOODCHILD, JOHN, Covelei, Preston Road, Yeovil.
- 1914 GOODDEN, WYNDHAM C., 5, Park Place Villas, London, W. 2.
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., 12, Milton Road, Bournemouth.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS. J., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1908 GOODLAND, C. HAROLD, The Poplars, Staplegrove Rd., Taunton.
- 1908 GOODLAND, E. STANLEY, M.C., 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1907 \*GOODLAND, ROGER, 10, Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., Littlecourt, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1919 GOODMAN, Mrs. A. E., Littlecourt, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODMAN, S. C. N., 4, Harcourt Build., Middle Temple, E.C. 4.
- 1921 GORDON, Mrs. F. G., The Firs, Churchill, Somerset.
- 1920 \*GORE-LANGTON, Lt.-Comdr. H. E., Hatch Park, Taunton.
- 1918 GOULD, F. H., Sutton House, Wembdon Road, Bridgwater.
- 1915 GOULD, Sir FRANCIS CARRUTHERS, Kt., Upway, Porlock.
- 1912 GRAHAM, Miss, Onslow Lodge, Babbacombe Road, Torquay.
- 1920 GRAHAM, Commander R. D., Stawell House, Bridgwater.
- 1888 GRANT, Lady LAURA, 107, Eaton Square, London, S.W. 1.
- 1921 GRAY, Maj.-General W. du G., Jury, Dulverton.
- 1921 GRAY, Mrs. W. du G., Jury, Dulverton.

- 1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.
- 1915 GRESWELL, Miss M. BLANCHE, Kilve Cottage, Burnham-on-Sea.
- 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Martlet House, Minehead.
- 1903 GREY, GERALD J., 3, Oakley, Claverton Down, Bath.
- 1917 GRIEVES, J. P., M.R.C.S., Fairlawn, Battery Road, Portishead.
- 1911 GRIMSDALE, GEO. E., Nunney Court, Frome.
- 1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.
- 1910 GUEST, The Lady THEODORA, Inwood, Templecombe.
- 1917 GULLEY, C. E., Tarampa House, South Petherton.
- 1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
- 1918 †HADDEN, NORMAN G., Underway, West Porlock, Taunton.
- 1913 HAINES, Rev. F. C., The Rectory, Blackford, North Cadbury.
- 1914 HALE, W. M., Claverton, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1920 HALL, Miss K. E., Greenway House, North Curry, Taunton.
- 1909 HALLETT, H. H., Bridge House, Taunton.
- 1913 HALLIDAY, Miss C. C., Glenthorne, Lynton.
- 1916 HALL-STEPHENSON, J. C. M., Somerton Court, Somerton.
- 1907 HAMILTON, Mrs. E. C., Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
- 1917 HAMILTON, Lady, Ford Lodge, Wiveliscombe.
- 1920 HAMILTON, Sir ROBERT W., Ford Lodge, Wiveliscombe.
- 1920 HAMILTON-SMITH, G., Northside, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1896 †HAMLET, Rev. Preb., Shepton Beauchamp Rect., Seavington, S.O.
- 1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High Street, Taunton.
- 1909 HAMMETT, Miss LYDIA, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1920 HANCOCK, Mrs., The Lodge, Alcombe, Minehead.
- 1919 HANCOCK, F. E., Ford House, Wiveliscombe.
- 1919 HANCOCK, Mrs. F. E., Ford House, Wiveliscombe.
- 1912 HANCOCK, Rev. P. W. P., The Rectory, Huish Champflower.
- 1919 HARBIN, Mrs. BATES, Newton Surmaville, Yeovil.
- 1921 HARDING, Miss EDITH M., Bower Ashton, Bristol.
- 1915 HARE, H. S., Somerville, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1908 HARLAND, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Nether Stowey, Bridgewater.
- 1921 HARMAN, Rev. Preb. A. C., The Rectory, Old Cleeve, Taunton.
- 1915 HARRISON, HAROLD B., Applehayes, Clayhidon, Wellington.
- 1910 HARROLD, Miss E. SEARS, F.S.A. SCOT., Westover, Virginia, U.S.A.
- 1919 HARTLEY, Mrs. E. A. H., Lynchfield, Bishops Lydeard.
- 1920 HARTLEY, HOLLIDAY, Chaffcombe House, Chard.
- 1920 HARTLEY, Mrs. HOLLIDAY, Chaffcombe House, Chard.
- 1921 HAWKESWORTH, C. E. M., 4, Horton Crescent, Rugby.

- 1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton, Bridgwater.
- 1921 HAYTER, Mrs. M. N., Manor Ho., Compton Pauncefote, North Cadbury, S.O.
- 1917 HAYWARD, A. RUSHER, Mount Radford, Misterton, Som.
- 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. Preb. DOUGLAS L., The Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., The Old Vicarage, Stogursey, Bridgwater.
- 1917 HEBDITCH, HARRY, The Close, Martock.
- 1920 HEBDITCH, Mrs. E. H., The Close, Martock.
- 1917 HELLIER, Rev. E.J.D., 8, Westbury Pk., Durdham Down, Bristol.
- 1912 HELYAR, Lt.-Comdr. K.C., R.N., D.S.O., Poundisford Lo., Taunton.
- 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., 28, Waverley Road, Southsea.
- 1916 HENEAGE, Mrs., Coker Court, near Yeovil.
- 1908 HERAPATH, Major E. L., Homebush, Burnham-on-Sea.
- 1912 HERBERT, Col. The Hon. A., M.P., Pixton Park, Dulverton.
- 1921 HEXTER, W. V. P., The Grammar School, Crewkerne.
- 1921 HEXTER, Mrs. K., The Grammar School, Crewkerne.
- 1910 HICHENS, Mrs. THOS. S., Flamberts, Trent, Sherborne.
- 1918 HICKS, Mrs. M. I., 31, Qn. Anne's Grove, Bedford Pk., Lond., W. 4.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1914 HIGGINS, L. R. C., Wootton Ho., Butleigh Wootton, Glastonbury.
- 1911 HIGNETT, GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1911 HIGNETT, Mrs. G., Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1885 HILL, B. H., The Old Rectory, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Ham Court, High Ham, Langport.
- 1917 HILL, Rev. J. S., B.D., Stowey Rectory, near Clutton, Bristol.
- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1919 HILL, Major V. T., Woodspring Priory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1919 HINCKS, Mrs. M. E. C., Easterlands, Wellington, Somerset.
- 1920 HINGLEY, Lt.-Col. S. H., Horton Manor, Ilminster.
- 1913 HIPPISELEY, GERALD W., Northam House, Wells.
- 1888 HIPPISELEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
- 1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadspen House, Castle Cary, **V.P., Trustee.**
- 1918 HOCKADAY, F. S., F.R.HIST.S., Highbury, Lydney, Glos.
- 1920 HOCKADAY, WM., Bycullah, Park Road, Clevedon.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1910 HODGKINSON, GUY A., Wells, Somerset.
- 1911 HODGSON, Rev. W. E., The Vicarage, Paulton, Bristol.



- 1921 HOLMES, E. A., M.R.C.S., Pranketts, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1921 HOLT, THOS., The Hall, Berrow Road, Burnham-on-Sea.
- 1913 HOLT, Mrs. T., The Hall, Berrow Road, Burnham-on-Sea.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., 81, Lansdown Road, Handsworth.
- 1898 †HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip, Coleford, Bath.
- 1906 †HOOK, Rev. ARTHUR J., St. John's Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1918 †HOPE, R. C., F.S.A., 1, Esplanade, Burnham, Som.
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. Dom ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, Sir JOHN F. FORTESCUE, K.C.V.O., Mells Park, Frome.
- 1917 HORROCKS, Rev. J., The Rectory, Ilchester.
- 1905 HOSKYNs, H. W. PAGET, North Perrot Manor (deceased).
- 1922 HOSKYNs, H. W. W., North Pérrott Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1905 †HOSKYNs, R. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, S. Petherton.
- 1912 HOUGHTON, Rev. W., The Cottage, Smallway, Congresbury.
- 1919 HOWARD, Mrs., Hazelford, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
- 1921 HOWARD, Mrs. A. J., Flook Villa, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1915 \*HUGHES, ALLAN, Lynch, Allerford, Taunton.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1920 HUGHES, Rev. HAROLD, King's College, Taunton.
- 1913 HUGHES, R. T. A., Daydon Lodge, Bruton, Som.
- 1907 \*HUGHES, T. CANN, F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster.
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., D.LITT., 24, Phillimore Gdns., Kensington, W. S.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, M.R.C.S., Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1900 †HYLTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock, **V.P., Trustee.**
- 1910 ILCHESTER, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, Melbury, Dorchester.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street (deceased).
- 1919 INDGE, ALFRED P., Eagle House, Chard.
- 1908 INGHAM-BAKER, LAWRENCE, Wayford Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1918 JACKSON, Maj. E. S., North Cheriton, Templecombe.
- 1921 JACKSON, Rev. L. J., The Vicarage, Somerton, Somerset.
- 1920 JACOBS, Rev. J. W., The Rectory, Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1908 JAMES, W. VICTOR, Leglands, Wellington.
- 1908 JENNER, Lt.-Col. Sir WALTER K., Bart., Lytes Cary, Kingsdon.
- 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tidcombe, Tiverton, Devon.

- 1916 JENNINGS, Miss C. M., Mansfield House, Taunton.
- 1920 JENOURE, Rev. A. C., The Rectory, Treborough, Washford.
- 1914 JERMYN, Col. T., F.E.S., 5, Highbury Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1896 JEX-BLAKE, A. J., M.D., Kyuna, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
- 1920 JOHNSON, ARTHUR J., 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1911 JOHNSON, Rev. J. B., M.D., The Rectory, Fiddington, Bridgwater.
- 1919 JONES, Mrs. E. A., Coleford House, Coleford, Bath.
- 1921 JONES, Miss E. E. CONSTANCE, D.LITT., St. Sunniva, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
- 1907 JONES, Rev. R. L., The Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1920 JOSCELYNE, A. E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Salisbury House, Taunton.
- 1909 JOYCE, Miss A. B., The Gables, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1919 KAYE, Miss C. P., 1, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., The Vicarage, Buckland Dinham, Frome.
- 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
- 1920 KELWAY, W. IAN S., Brooklands, Langport.
- 1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, St. D. M., The Beeches, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1917 KENNEDY, Major F. M. E., C.B., Westhay, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1895 †KENNION, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, D.D., **V.P.**
- 1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., 34, Walliscote Road, Weston-s.-M.
- 1911 KER, H. M. B., 3, Hamp Green Rise, Bridgwater.
- 1917 KETTLEWELL, Mrs. F. B., Harptree House, E. Harptree, Bristol.
- 1920 KEYWORTH, Rev. W. G., All Saints Vicarage, Leek.
- 1908 KIDNER, Mrs. JOHN, Dodhill House, Taunton.
- 1920 KILLE, HERBERT W., Avalon, Blenheim Road, Minehead.
- 1907 KILLICK, C. R., M.B., Tower Hill, Williton.
- 1918 KING, V. H., A.R.I.B.A., 13, Eton Rd., Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3.
- 1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1918 KINNEAR, Mrs. T. J., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1908 KITCH, W. H., Blake House, Bridgwater.
- 1887 KITE, G. H., Highfield, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
- 1905 KNIGHT, F. H., 13, Crawford Street, Wolverhampton.
- 1915 KNOWLES, Rev. C. Q., Inglewood, 29, Hawkwood Rd., Boscombe.
- 1910 KYRKE, Lt.-Col. A. VENABLES, Crossways, Chard (deceased).
- 1908 LAMBRICK, Rev. Preb. G. M., Blagdon Rectory, Bristol.
- 1918 LANCE, Rev. Preb. E. M., Wykeham, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
- 1921 LANDON, L., 14, Cowley Street, Westminster, London.
- 1920 LANG, Rev. R. LOWMAN, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.

- 1893 †LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Parrock's Lodge, Tatworth, Chard  
 1910 \*LANGMAN, Maj. A. L., C.M.G., North Cadbury House, Somerset.  
 1913 LANGMAN, Mrs. A. L., North Cadbury House, Somerset.  
 1918 LASCELLES, Lt.-Col. A. E., Holway, Taunton.  
 1913 LATON, Lt.-Col. S. FREWEN, Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton  
 1909 LAWRENCE, Sir ALEX. W., Bart., Brookham End, near Bath.  
 1921 LAWRENCE, Miss HONOR, Langridge House, near Bath.  
 1920 LAWRENCE, R. R., The Cottage, Bower Hinton, Martock.  
 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, 14, The Avenue, Taunton.  
 1920 LAZENBY, C. MONTAGU, Barley Hill, Chard.  
 1912 LEAKER, WM. CHAS., 32, Waverley Road, Redland, Bristol.  
 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Seavington, S.O.  
 1900 LEAN, Mrs. J., Shepton Beauchamp, Seavington, S.O.  
 1921 LEAN, Mrs. VINCENT, Shepton Beauchamp, Seavington, S.O.  
 1914 LEE, C. J., "Somerset County Herald" Office, Taunton.  
 1907 LE GROS, PHILIP E., North Hill House, Frome.  
 1916 \*LEIGH, Capt. J. H., F.S.A. Scot., F.L.S., Bindon, Wellington.  
 1913 LEIR-CARLETON, Maj.-General R., Ditchat Priory, Everecreech  
 1910 LETHBRIDGE, Rev. A., Shepton Beauchamp Rect., Seavington, S.O.  
 1911 LEVERSEDGE, R. CORAM, Oxford House, Everecreech, Bath.  
 1887 LEWIS, A. M., Parham House, 14, Tyndall's Park Rd., Bristol  
 1921 LEWIS, EVAN P., The Woodlands, Congresbury, Som.  
 1909 †LEWIS, Rev. H. D., The Vicarage, Crewkerne.

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- 1921 ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD, THE HAVERFIELD LIBRARY.  
 1894 BARNSTAPLE, N. DEVON ATHENÆUM (F. W. Chanter, *Hon. Sec.*)  
 1907 BATH, The Corporation of, Guildhall, Bath (*Reference Library*)  
 1887 BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, U.S.A. (*per* Bernard Quaritch, Ltd  
 11, Grafton Street, London, W. 1.).  
 1902 BRISTOL PUBLIC LIBRARY (L. Ackland Taylor, *Librarian*).  
 1921 BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (Ernest Sibree, *Librarian*).  
 1915 BRUTON, Ward Library (Rev. Preb. D. L. Hayward, *Chairman*)  
 1910 EXETER PUBLIC LIBRARY (H. Tapley-Soper, *Librarian*).  
 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION (H. Knight  
*Treasurer*, Lloyds Bank, Frome).  
 1913 HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (*per* E. G  
 Allen & Son, 14, Grape St., Shaftesbury Av., London, W.C. 2.)  
 1909 MANCHESTER, The John Rylands Library (H. Guppy, *Libr.*)

- 1913 MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Piccadilly, Manchester.
- 1907 NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2).
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown).
- 1885 PLYMOUTH FREE LIBRARY (F. W. Kitts, *Librarian*).
- 1913 PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION, Athenæum, Plymouth (pt. exchange).
- 1909 SOMERSET FOLK IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF (Maurice G. Chant, Hon.Sec., Bassishaw Ho., 70A, Basinghall St., Lond., E.C. 2).
- 1912 UPPSALA, KUNGL. UNIVERSITETETS BIBLIOTHEK.
- VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, Library of, S. Kensington, S.W.
- 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF, (*Chapter Library*).
- 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
- 
- 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
- 1916 LIDDON, Rev. E. PARRY, The Vicarage, Minehead.
- 1915 LINDLEY, The Hon. Judge W. B., Corfe House, Taunton.
- 1909 LISSANT, G., 54, Roseneath Rd., Clapham Common, Lond., S.W. 11.
- 1906 LLEWELLIN, W. M., C.E., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.
- 1921 LOCK, W. H., 17, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1918 LOCKE, Rev. A. G.
- 1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.
- 1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, North Street, Langport.
- 1918 LOVE, Rev. A. E., The Vicarage, Locking, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., The Cottage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., The Cottage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1916 LOVELACE, MARY, Countess of, Ashley Combe, Porlock; and Ockham Park, Woking.
- 1920 LOWE, Miss DOROTHY, M.B.E., The Grange, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne.
- 1921 LUCAS, J. J. S., M.D., Highgrove, Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol.
- 1914 LUCAS, Miss F. G., Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.
- 1914 LUCAS, Miss M. E., Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.
- 1914 LUCAS, Rev. WM., Tolland Rectory, Wiveliscombe.
- 1914 LUCAS, Mrs. WM., Tolland Rectory, Wiveliscombe.
- 1920 LUCKOCK, E. H. M., Sidbrook House, Taunton.
- 1906 LUTTRELL, A. FOWNES, Court House, East Quantoxhead.
- 1922 \*LYLE, Col. A. ARTHUR, Barrington Court, Ilminster.
- 1922 \*LYLE, Mrs. A. A., Barrington Court, Ilminster.
- 1915 LYONS, Rev. JOHN, The Convent, Weston-super-Mare.

- 1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
- 1870 †LYTE, Sir HENRY C. MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., F.B.A., 61, Warwick Square, London, S.W. 1, **V.P.**
- 1919 MACARTHUR, Rev. J. D. T., The Rect., Goathurst, Bridgwater.
- 1910 MCCALL, HAROLD W. L., Foys, Chetnole, Sherborne.
- 1912 MCCLEAN, Rev. Preb. M. Y., The Rectory, Dinder, Wells.
- 1913 MACCONNELL, ARCHIBALD.
- 1894 MCCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1908 MACDERMOT, E. T., Lillycombe, Porlock.
- 1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., LL.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
- 1915 MACGREGOR, NORMAN, Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
- 1915 MACGREGOR, Mrs. N., Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
- 1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1912 MACMILLAN, W. WALLACE, Woodville House, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1910 McMILLAN, WM., Auldgirth, Grove Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1920 MACMORRAN, Rev. G., Rectory, Chiselborough, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1916 MACNAMARA, Rev. J. R., Vicarage, Caverswall, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1903 MADGE, JOHN, Holyrood House, Chard.
- 1898 MAGGS, F. R., 17, Dunbar Road, Bournemouth.
- 1917 MAGOR, R. B., Northfield, Minhead.
- 1911 MAGRAW, Mrs., The Cottage, Bishop Cotton Sch., Chota, Simla.
- 1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., The Ridge, Ilminster.
- 1907 \*MAJOR, ALBANY F., O.B.E., F.S.A., 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
- 1908 MALET, Rev. C. D. E., The Cottage, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1919 MALET, Lt. GEORGE E. G., 7, The Close, Salisbury.
- 1897 MALET, T. H. W., Constitutional Club, Embank., Lond., W.C. 2.
- 1921 MALPAS, Mrs. T. F., 8, Park Street, Taunton.
- 1918 MALTWOOD, J., Chilton Priory, Chilton Polden, Bridgwater.
- 1918 MALTWOOD, Mrs. J., Chilton Priory, Chilton Polden, Bridgwater.
- 1915 MANNING-KIDD, S. M., Oxenways, Membury, Axminster.
- 1916 MANSFIELD-HAYSOM, R. G. B., Greenfield House, Chard.
- 1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
- 1918 MARFELL, P. W., Cliftonville, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
- 1899 MARSHALL, J. C., Woodchurch, Crapstone, nr. Yelverton, Devon.
- 1898 MARSON, Mrs., 86, Oakwood Rd., Golder's Green, Lond., N.W. 11.
- 1920 MARTIN, A. TRICE, F.S.A., 11, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1919 MARTIN, W. PRIDEAUX, 52, Mantle Street, Wellington.
- 1891 MARWOOD-ELTON, Lt.-Colonel W., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
- 1921 MASEY, Miss B., Vivary Villa, Taunton.



- 1920 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.  
1919 MATHEWS, F. W., Bradford, Taunton.  
1913 MATTERSON, W. A. KEY, Langford Manor, Fivehead, Taunton.  
1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, Holmleigh, Minehead.  
1914 MAUDE, Miss A. E., 19, Upper High Street, Taunton.  
1912 MAY, Mrs., Broomhill, Burnaby Road, Bournemouth.  
1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, West Lea, Wellington Road, Taunton.  
1921 MAYNARD, Rev. Preb. H. L., The Parsonage, Milverton.  
1921 MAYNARD, Mrs. E. M., The Parsonage, Milverton.  
1919 MEADE-KING, Rev. F., West Hay, Wrington, Bristol.  
1899 MEADE-KING, Miss M., 20, Silver Street, Taunton.  
1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.  
1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.  
1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., F.S.A., Sherifffhales Vic., Shifnal, Salop.  
1912 MICHELL, EDWIN LEE, Stamerham, Wellington.  
1913 MILD MAY, Major GEO. ST. JOHN, Queen Camel, Bath.  
1908 MILES, Lt.-Col. Sir C. W., Bart., The Manor House, Walton-in-Gordano, Clevedon.  
1920 MILLER, Mrs. GEORGE, The Rectory, West Monkton, Taunton.  
1917 MILLER, E. M., 15, Elm Grove, Taunton.  
1910 MILLER, W. D., Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton.  
1921 MILLS, Miss B. T., Mount House, Milverton.  
1907 MILNE-REDHEAD, GEO. B., Millard's Hill, Frome.  
1920 MINNS, J. E., F.R.M.S., 5, North Town Terrace, Taunton.  
1914 MITCHELL, G. H., Waterloo Road, Shepton Mallet.  
1908 MITCHELL, W. R., Seaborough Court, Crewkerne.  
1910 MITCHELMORE, W. R. E., Middle Street, Yeovil.  
1908 MOLE, ALBERT C., The Grove, Pyrland, Taunton.  
1913 MONCKTON, REGINALD, le Moigne's, Wrington, Somerset.  
1902 †MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.  
1921 MOON, Miss E., Ildene, Horton, Ilminster.  
1922 MOORE, Miss, Hillmore, Bishops Hull, Taunton.  
1911 MORGAN, Lt.-Col. W. LL., R.E., F.S.A., Brynbriallu, Swansea.  
1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrall, Glastonbury.  
1916 MORLAND, J. COLEBY, Ynyswytryn, Glastonbury.  
1920 MOTT, R. J. K., Wall House, Crowcombe, Taunton.  
1920 MOUNTAIN, Sir EDWARD M., Bt., Oare Manor, Brendon, Devon.  
1921 MOXON, Rev. HAROLD, The Rectory, Chaffcombe, Chard.  
1909 MOYSEY, C. F., Alston, Thurlow Park, Torquay.

- 1916 MOYSEY, Miss H. G., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.  
 1918 MUNDEN, W. P. H., M.D., Hilcombe House, Ilminster.  
 1917 NAPIER, Rev. A., Campden House, Burley, Brockenhurst.  
 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., The Rectory, Bathwick.  
 1912 NATHAN, Col. Sir MATTHEW, G.C.M.G., Government House,  
 Brisbane, Queensland.  
 1921 NATION, Mrs. M., Tone View, French Weir Avenue, Taunton.  
 1920 NEAL, A. W., Inwoods, Bradford-on-Avon.  
 1908 NELSON, E. MILLES, Beckington, Bath.  
 1919 NELSON, Lt.-Col. H., D.S.O., Shovell, N. Petherton, Bridgwater.  
 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.  
 1921 NEWMAN, Mrs. J. C., 20, Lower Somerton, Somerset.  
 1919 NEWMAN, J. L., Oare House, Oare, Brendon, N. Devon.  
 1914 NICHOLLS, Lt.-Col. F. P., Mountlands, South Road, Taunton.  
 1901 NIELD, WALTER, Twyford House, Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol.  
 1888 †NORMAN, G., M.R.C.S., F.S.A. Ireland, 12, Brock Street, Bath.  
 1917 NORMAN, J. E., Montreux, Manor Road, Weston-super-Mare.  
 1919 OAKELEY, Rev. R. W., The Vicarage, Otterford, Chard.  
 1921 OAKELEY, Mrs. J. G., The Vicarage, Otterford, Chard.  
 1909 OATLEY, G. H., F.R.I.B.A., Church House, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., D.D., 9, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.  
 1921 OGDEN, Rev. E., St. James' Vicarage, Taunton.  
 1910 \*OKE, ALFRED W., F.S.A., F.G.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.  
 1921 OSBORNE, Capt. J. W., R.N., Middle Chinnoek, Crewkerne.  
 1920 OTHEN, T. B., Moorlands, North Curry, Taunton.  
 1913 \*OXLEY, SELWYN A. N., 75, Victoria Rd., Kensington, London, W.8.  
 1918 \*PAGE, ARTHUR W., The Limes, Lausdown, Bath.  
 1920 PAGE, MAURICE E., 42, Fore Street, Bridgwater.  
 1919 PAGE-HENDERSON, Lt.-Col. H. C., Middlemoor, Minehead.  
 1908 PAGET, Sir RICH., Bt., 1, Devonshire Terr., Lancaster Gate, W. 2.  
 1918 PALMER, C. A., M.R.C.S., 26, Kingston, Yeovil.  
 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.  
 1920 PALMER, L. S., M.Sc., H.M. Signal Schools, R.N. Barracks,  
 Portsmouth.  
 1918 PALMER, Rev. Preb. T. F., The Vicarage, Witham Frary, Bath.  
 1908 PALMER, W. H., Fairlawn Villa, N. Petherton, Bridgwater.  
 1919 PARKER, W. GIBSON, 15, Belvedere Road West, Taunton.  
 1913 PARRIS, Miss A. E., Elmfield, Churchill, Bristol.  
 1910 PARSONS, F., 11, The Avenue, Taunton.

- 1921 PARSONS, Mrs. M. L., Fyrnham, Crewkerne.  
1918 PARSONS, Rev. N., The Rectory, Penselwood, Bath.  
1908 PARSONS, R. M. P., The Manor House, Misterton, S.O.  
1921 PARSONS, Mrs. B. O., The Manor House, Misterton, S.O.  
1906 PASS, Capt. A. D., Manor Ho., Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.  
1920 PATON, Mrs. S. M., Chipley Park, Wellington, Som.  
1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 37, Canynge Square, Clifton, Bristol.  
1907 PAULL, Colonel J. R., Summerlands, Ilminster.  
1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.  
1918 \*PAYNTER, W. B. CAMBORNE, Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.  
1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Grassendale, Taunton.  
1908 PEARCE, Mrs. E., Grassendale, Taunton.  
1913 PEARS, Miss C. E., Wilmington, Dunster.  
1909 PEEL, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, P.C., 52, Grosvenor St., W. 1.  
1914 †PEMBERTON, Colonel E. ST. C., F.S.A., Pyrland Hall, Taunton.  
1914 PEMBERTON, Mrs., Pyrland Hall, Taunton.  
1919 DE LA PENHA, A. E., United University Club, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.  
1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.  
1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.  
1916 PERRY, Miss M. P., 13, Trelawney Road, Cotham, Bristol.  
1916 PETERS, W. PARSONS, Yeabridge House, South Petherton.  
1920 PETHERAM, W. J., 6, Castle Street, Bridgwater  
1888 \*PETHERICK, E. A., F.L.S., Commonwealth Library, Melbourne.  
1917 PETTER, ERNEST W., 73, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C. 4.  
1910 PETTER, JOHN, The Grange, Yeovil.  
1916 PETTER, PERCIVAL W., West Park House, Yeovil.  
1916 PHILLIPS, Rev. C. W., St. Editha, Polesworth, Tamworth, Warwick.  
1913 PHYTHIAN-ADAMS, W. J., D.S.O., M.C., United Univ. Club, S.W. 1.  
1913 PICTOR, ARTHUR J., Quaperlake Street, Bruton, Somerset.  
1917 PIERCE-GROVE, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.  
1908 PIKE, Rev. C. E., F.R.HIST.S., 13, Taunton Road, Bridgwater.  
1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.  
1919 PINEO, E. D., M.R.C.S., Richmond House, Langford, Bristol.  
1920 PITHER, JOHN, The Old Bank House, Castle Cary, Som.  
1915 PITTARD, Miss FLORENCE E., Torre Lea, The Avenue, Yeovil.  
1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C. 2.  
1919 PLAXTON, CECIL A., The Vicarage, Langport.  
1917 POLLARD, Lt.-Col. G. S., M.R.C.S., Island Ho., Midsomer Norton.  
1919 POLLARD, Miss S., Girls' Grammar School, Ilminster.

- 1907 POLLOCK, Captain J. M., c/o Dr. Pollock, Tiverton.
- 1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
- 1917 PONTING, C. E., F.S.A., Lockeridge, Upper Parkstone, Dorset.
- 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
- 1908 POPE, ALFRED, F.S.A., South Court, Dorchester.
- 1920 POPE, H. S., M.B., 15, York Buildings, Bridgwater.
- 1916 PORCHER, Rev. Preb. G. L., The Vicarage, Burnham-on-Sea.
- 1911 †PORTMAN, The Right Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, **Patron.**
- 1920 \*POWELL, A. CECIL, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1920 \*POWELL, Miss C. G., The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1905 POWELL, Rev. C., Yew Hill, West Coker, Yeovil.
- 1921 POWELL, HENRY, 4, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
- 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1917 PRENTICE, JOHN S., New Wood, Ilminster.
- 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., F.S.A., Tintinhull, Martock, S.O.
- 1912 PRICE, W. SYDNEY, Fernleigh, Wellington.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., F.S.A., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
- 1919 PRING, CHRISTOPHER J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1905 PRING, Capt. FRANCIS J. H., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1914 PRITCHARD, JOHN E., F.S.A., 22, St. John's Road, Clifton.
- 1920 PROTHERO, Miss MARGARET C., Calmady House, North Curry.
- 1918 PROUDFOOT, W., Tor Gate, Princetown, Devon.
- 1921 PULLMAN, JOHN, 59, Haverstock Hill & College Rd., Lond., N.W.3.
- 1908 QUANTOCK-SHULDHAM, Lt.-Col. F., Norton Manor, Stoke-s.-Ham.
- 1920 RADCLIFFE, Mrs. E.A., Fouracres, Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
- 1915 RADFORD, A. LOCKE, F.S.A., Manor House, Bradninch, Devon.
- 1910 RADFORD, Miss E. J., Sunny Hill, Bruton.
- 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Neroche, Ashill, Ilminster.
- 1921 RAINEY, Mrs. A. E., Gothic Cottage, West Hatch, Taunton.
- 1917 RAPSON, Prof. E. J., 8, Mortimer Road, Cambridge.
- 1911 RAWLENCE, E. A., F.S.A., St. Andrews, Churchfields, Salisbury.
- 1913 RAWLINS, Major E. B., Ashley Grove, Box, Wilts.
- 1917 RAWLINS, F. KERSHAW, West Chinnoek, Merriott, Som.
- 1918 RAWLINS, Rev. J. A., Rocklands, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Som.
- 1909 RAYMOND, F. L., 1, Chestnut Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, West Court, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.  
1920 READ, A. E. J., Cornhill, Ilminster.  
1921 READ, Sir C. HERCULES, LL.D., P.S.A., F.B.A., 6, Palace Gardens  
Terrace, London, W. S, **President**.  
1902 †REEDER, Rev. W. T., The Priory, Dunster.  
1913 REEDER, Mrs. W. T., The Priory, Dunster.  
1920 RENDELL, W. H., Oeton Lodge, Shoreditch, Taunton.  
1922 REVELL, Miss D. M., 3, Fons George Road, Taunton.  
1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Bath and County Club, Bath.  
1914 RICHARDSON, Mrs., The Manor House, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol  
1920 RIDLEY, Colonel H. M., Maperton House, Wincanton.  
1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.  
1892 ROBERTS, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.  
1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.  
1917 ROBINSON, A. R., Backwell House, Flax Bourton, Bristol.  
1908 †ROBINSON, The Very Rev. J. ARMITAGE, D.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.,  
Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells, **V.P.**  
1920 ROBINSON, Mrs. ARMITAGE, The Deanery, Wells.  
1913 ROBINSON, Mrs., Sandridge Lodge, Bromham, Chippenham.  
1915 ROBINSON, Miss C., 5, King's Terrace, Holway Avenue, Taunton.  
1920 ROBINSON, Rev. W. E., The Vicarage, Ile Abbots, Taunton.  
1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.  
1912 ROE, Rev. Preb. WILFRED T., Trent Rectory, Sherborne.  
1908 ROGERS, ARTHUR W., D.SC., F.R.S., F.G.S., Taunton.  
1921 ROGERS, Rev. J. E., The Rectory, Beereroombe, Taunton.  
1914 ROGERS, Miss JESSIE, White House, Williton.  
1914 ROGERS, S. L., White House, Williton.  
1908 ROPER, FREEMAN, F.L.S., Forde Abbey, Chard.  
1920 †ROPER, Miss IDA M., F.L.S., 4, Woodfield Rd., Redland, Bristol.  
1912 ROSE, JOHN, Marlows, West Monkton, Taunton.  
1912 ROSE, Mrs. J., Marlows, West Monkton, Taunton.  
1903 †ROSS, Rev. Preb. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Castle Cary, Som.  
1914 ROSS, F. GORDON, Braeside, Crewkerne Road, Chard.  
1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-s.-Mare (deceased).  
1920 ROWCLIFFE, H. S., Kew Lodge, Kew Road, Weston-s.-Mare.  
1907 ROWCLIFFE, W. C., Halsway Manor, Taunton.  
1921 ROWCLIFFE, Mrs. D. C. M., Halsway Manor, Taunton.  
1919 ROWLEY, C. A., LIC.R.I.B.A., Hollybank, Yatton.  
1913 ROWLEY, J. C.



- 1909 RUCK, Captain G. A., The Copse, Shiplett, Weston-super-Mare.  
 1920 RUMBOLD, Capt. C. E. A. L., Godminster Manor, Bruton.  
 1909 RUSHTON, Miss, Highnam, Minehead.  
 1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., The Vicarage, Gorefield, Wisbech.  
 1918 RYDER, Miss UNA S., Stembridge House, near Martock.  
 1906 SADLER, O. T., Weacombe House, Bicknoller, Taunton.  
 1912 SALAMAN, CLEMENT, Treborough Lodge, Roadwater, Taunton.  
 1908 SANDERS, Lt.-Col. Sir R. A., Bt., M.P., 150, St. James' Ct., S.W. 1.  
 1911 †SAUNDERS, Rev. G. W., The Vicarage, Martock.  
 1914 SAUNDERS, Mrs. G. W., The Vicarage, Martock.  
 1912 SAVORY, J. HARRY, Park Row Studios, Bristol.  
 1917 SCHACHT, Miss F. M., The Myrtles, Winscombe, Somerset.  
 1906 SCOTT, Miss M. E., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren.  
 1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.  
 1915 SCRUTTON, The Right Hon. Sir T. E., P.C., Royal Courts of  
 Justice, London, W.C. 2.  
 1922 SELMAN, Miss M. M. 9, Buckingham Place, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 SEMPLE, Mrs. W. M., Keppel Place, Guernsey.  
 1863 SEYMOUR, Miss J. M.  
 1908 SHARP, CECIL J., 4, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. 3.  
 1918 SHATTOCK, Rev. P. E. F., The Vicarage, Kingston, Taunton.  
 1919 SHAW, Miss D., Goughs. Huish Champflower, Wiveliscombe.  
 1917 SHELMERDINE, Rev. F., The Rectory, Hinton St. George, Som.  
 1921 SHEPHERD, Mrs. H. H., The Shrubby, Ilminster.  
 1903 †SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.  
 1914 SHICKLE, Rev. C. W., F.S.A., 9, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.  
 1918 SHORT, G. W., 50, High Street, Taunton.  
 1906 SIMEY, G. I., Birchwood, Eastcombe Rd., Weston-super-Mare.  
 1913 †SIMMONDS, THOS. G., The Hill, Congresbury, Somerset.  
 1921 SIMMS, Mrs. }  
 1921 SIMMS, Miss ELEANOR } Stoford House, West Buckland,  
 1921 SIMMS, Miss MARGARET } Wellington.  
 1921 SIMMS, Miss OLIVE }  
 1920 SIMPSON, J. J., Osborne House, Cotham Grove, Bristol.  
 1921 SIMPSON, Mrs. M. J. H., Blagroves, Oake, Taunton.  
 1917 SINCLAIR-SMITH, Mrs. H. C., Stoneborough, Budleigh Salterton.  
 1910 SKINNER, A. J. P., Colyton, Devon.  
 1920 SKUCE, J. E., 195, Jeffcock Road, Wolverhampton.  
 1908 SLATER, HENRY H., Brooke House, Cannington, Bridgwater.

- 1898 SMITH, A. J., 4, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, The Lilacs, Chilton Polden, B'water.
- 1911 SNELGROVE, A. G., 23, Sprowston Rd., Forest Gate, London, E. 7.
- 1914 SNELGROVE, L. E., 14, Albert Quadrant, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1900 SNELL, F. J., North Devon Cottage, Tiverton.
- 1883 †SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells, **V.P., Trustee.**
- 1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
- 1904 SORBY, Rev. J. A., The Rectory, Donington, Wolverhampton.
- 1919 SOUTHCOMBE, RALPH, Riversleigh, Langport.
- 1921 SOUTHCOMBE, R. N., Brooks Mount, Stoke-under-Ham, Som.
- 1921 SOUTHCOMBE, S. L., Hill House, Stoke-under-Ham, Somerset.
- 1921 SPARKS, Miss, Bincombe House, Crewkerne.
- 1916 SPILLER, Miss JANET, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
- 1916 SPILLER, Miss MARGARET, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
- 1909 SPILLER, R. G., Snowden Hill House, Chard.
- 1915 SPILLER, WILFRED H.
- 1920 SPILLER, WM. J., Riverside Lodge, Sherborne.
- 1920 STAUNTON-WING, G. S., Fitzhead Court, Taunton.
- 1908 STENHOUSE, Major V. D., Netherleigh, Minehead.
- 1915 STENNING, Mrs.
- 1912 STEWART, C. BALFOUR, M.B., Treneglos, Kenwyn, Truro.
- 1909 †STEWART, WM., M.D., St. Mildred's, Milverton.
- 1909 STEWART, Mrs. W., St. Mildred's, Milverton.
- 1906 STIRLING, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, 24, Holland Park, London, W.
- 1917 STOBART, Mrs. W. E., Nynehead Court, Wellington.
- 1920 STOCKDALE, Mrs. M. B., Vale House, Somerton, Som.
- 1920 STOOKE, EDWIN, Hazelwell House, Ilminster.
- 1918 STORRS, Mrs. C. L., Rock House, Halse, Taunton.
- 1921 STORRS, Miss C. M., Rock House, Halse, Taunton.
- 1914 STRACHEY, THEODORE E., 3, Harley Place, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1902 STRACHIE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Sutton Court, Pensford.
- 1914 STREATFEILD, Mrs., Dallington Vicarage, Northampton.
- 1903 STRONG, WM., Waterend House, Wheathampstead, Herts.
- 1919 STRUTT, Capt. G. ST. JOHN, The Sheiling, Godstone, Surrey.
- 1912 STUCKEY-CLARK, Miss M., c/o L.C.W. & Parr's Bank, Yeovil.
- 1913 STURDEE, H. KING, Norton Manor, Taunton.
- 1921 STURGE, P. H., Summerfield, Winscombe, Somerset.
- 1920 STURGE, Mrs. W. ALLEN, Kamiah, Winscombe, Som.
- 1913 SULLY, Miss GWLADYS, Avalon, Weston-super-Mare.

- 1908 SULLY, H. T., M.I.E.E., Eastwood, 10, Durdham Park, Bristol.
- 1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Bigstone, Chepstow.
- 1908 SULLY, PERCY R., Crowndale, Wellesley Park, Wellington, Som.
- 1908 SULLY, Miss W. C., Crowndale, Wellesley Pk., Wellington, Som.
- 1918 SURTEES, Rev. G. W., Exmoor Vicarage, Simonsbath, S. Molton.
- 1919 SUTHERLAND, R., M.D., Ravensworth, Chard.
- 1916 SWAINSON, Rev. S. J., The Vic., Langford Budville, Wellington.
- 1921 SWORD, A.B.DENNISTOUN, Provis, Batcombe, Evercreech, Som.
- 1921 SWORD, Mrs. A. B. D., Provis, Batcombe, Evercreech, Som.
- 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
- 1918 SYDENHAM, Miss KATHERINE, Battleton House, Dulverton.
- 1907 †SYMONDS, H., F.S.A., Staplegrove Elm, Taunton, **Genl. Secretary.**
- 1921 SYMONS, REGINALD H., The Bank House, Crewkerne.
- 1921 SYMONS, Mrs. C. M., The Bank House, Crewkerne.
- 1917 TANNER, J. R., D.LITT., Woodside, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
- 1917 TANNER, LANFEAR R., Leaze House, Frome (deceased).
- 1907 TANNER, W. E., Fordlynch, Winscombe, Somerset.
- 1910 TAPP, W. M., LL.D., F.S.A., Qn. Anne's Mansions, London, S.W. 1.
- 1897 †TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Somerset.
- 1920 TAYLOR, F. S., Puckington, Ilminster.
- 1920 TAYLOR, Mrs. F. S., Puckington, Ilminster.
- 1920 TAYLOR, L. GOODENOUGH, "Times and Mirror," Bristol.
- 1916 TAYLOR, Mrs. T., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
- 1917 TEALE, Rev. K. W. P., The Rectory, Thurloxton, Taunton.
- 1896 TEIGNMOUTH, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Mount Elton, Clevedon.
- 1921 TEMPERLEY, Mrs. REGINALD, The Manor House, Merriott, Som.
- 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Silva House, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., The Manor House, Chew Magna, Bristol.
- 1890 THOMAS, C. E., 4, Percy Place, Bath.
- 1919 THOMAS, Rev. J. M. DOUGLAS, F.R.G.S., The Rectory, Kittisford, Wellington.
- 1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
- 1920 †THOMPSON, A. HAMILTON, F.S.A., South Broomfield, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, **V.P.**
- 1920 THOMPSON, Sir E. MAUNDE, G.C.B., c/o Messrs. Thompson and Mattingly, 61, Carey Street, London, W.C. 2.
- 1916 THOMPSON, H. STUART, F.L.S., 5, Westbourne Place, Clifton.
- 1919 THORP, J. W. DISNEY, Clifton Maubank, Yeovil.
- 1913 THRING, Sir ARTHUR T., K.C.B., Charlton Mackrell Ho., Taunton.

- 1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Fen Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton, Cambs.
- 1908 TILLARD, Admiral P. F., Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
- 1879 †TITE, CHAS., Stoneleigh, Taunton, **V.P., General Secretary.**
- 1892 TITE, Mrs. C., Stoneleigh, Taunton.
- 1914 TODD, ARTHUR H., Fulwell House, Nunney, Frome.
- 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 3, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W. 8.
- 1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
- 1921 TOMPSETT, Miss MARY, Merefield House, Crewkerne.
- 1916 TRACEY, JOHN, Ford, Bicknoller, Taunton.
- 1919 TRASK, Rev. H. E., 7, Hans Place, London, S.W. 1.
- 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Bishops Hull, Taunton.
- 1900 TREPPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., 20, Gloucester Pl., Portman Sq., W. 1.
- 1908 TRESTRAIL, Major A. B., M.B.E., F.R.G.S., Southdale, Clevedon.
- 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
- 1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., Stanchester, Curry Rivel.
- 1915 TREVILIAN, Maj. MAURICE F. CELY, Midelney Pl., Curry Rivel.
- 1915 TREVILIAN, Mrs. MAURICE F. C., Midelney Place, Curry Rivel.
- 1914 TRIPP, C. L. H., M.R.C.S., 11, East Grove Road, St. Leonards.
- 1919 TRITTON, Rev. H. C., The Rectory, Curry Mallet, Taunton.
- 1908 TROLLOPE, The Hon. Mrs., Crowcombe Court, Taunton.
- 1909 TROUP, R. D. R., Elm Grove, Wembdon, Bridgwater.
- 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Lt.-Col. E. G., C.M.G., Zeals Ho., Zeals, Bath.
- 1917 TUCKER, B. W., Chewton House, Chewton Mendip, Bath.
- 1911 TURNER, ARTHUR W., Fitzroy, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
- 1919 TURNER, Mrs. B. R., York House, The Avenue, Minehead.
- 1920 TURNER, C. A. GUY, Staplegrove Manor, Taunton.
- 1908 TURNER, W. M., Billet Street, Taunton.
- 1921 TYLER, A. T., Highbridge, Somerset.
- 1917 TYLOR, Lady, Linden, Wellington (deceased).
- 1908 \*VASSALL, H., F.S.A., F.G.S., The Priory, Repton, Burton-on-Trent.
- 1918 VAUGHAN, EDWARD, Barton Grange, Taunton.
- 1919 VAUGHAN, Mrs. T., The Green, Martock.
- 1917 VAUGHAN-LEE, Lt.-Col. A.V.H., M.V.O., Dillington Pk., Ilminster.
- 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
- 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
- 1908 VISGER, CHAS., M.R.C.S., O.B.E., Oaklands, Clevedon.
- 1909 VONBERG, M., Rozelle, Wells.

- 1909 VONBERG, Mrs. M., Rozelle, Wells.
- 1911 WADE, ARTHUR R., Southwell House, Highbridge.
- 1914 WADE, Rev. J. H., The Vicarage, Kingsbury Episcopi, Martock.
- 1909 WAINWRIGHT, C. DONALD, Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
- 1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
- 1913 WAKE, W. H., Tower House, Park Street, Taunton.
- 1899 †WALDEGRAVE, The Rt. Hon. Earl, P.C., Chewton Priory, Bath,  
V.P., Trustee.
- 1919 WALDRON, C. R., Melrose Private Hotel, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1905 WALSH, Lt.-Col. T. L., Lower Marsh, Taunton (deceased).
- 1918 WALTER, ERIC HENSLEIGH, Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1902 †‡WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH. M.B., F.S.A., Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, Wake Hill, Ilminster.
- 1908 WARDLE, FREDK. D., 5, Vane Street, Bath.
- 1918 WARREN, J. G. H., Thornville, Darlington.
- 1920 WARREN, R. HALL, Coniston, Canynge Road, Bristol.
- 1920 WARREN, Mrs. R. HALL, Coniston, Canynge Road, Bristol.
- 1909 WARREN, Rev. W. M. K., The Rectory, Charlynch, Bridgwater.
- 1908 WARRY, Lt.-Col. B. A., O.B.E., Shapwick House, Bridgwater.
- 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Road, Yeovil.
- 1907 WATERMAN, A. N., Ince, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.
- 1919 WATERMAN, SYDNEY, Footlands, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1910 WATERMAN, WM. ROLAND, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1912 WATSON, WALTER, D.SC., ASSOC.L.S., Taunton School, Taunton.
- 1920 WATSON, W. G. WILLIS, F.R.HIST.S., Single's Lo., Pinhoe, Exeter.
- 1920 WATSON, Mrs. W. G. W., Single's Lodge, Pinhoe, Exeter.
- 1920 WATSON, WM., Clayhanger, Combe St. Nicholas, Chard.
- 1921 WAY, HUGH, Merriott House, Merriott, Somerset.
- 1921 WAY, Mrs. D. C., Merriott House, Merriott, Somerset.
- 1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., Mitre Hotel, Oxford, V.P.
- 1903 †WEAVER, J. R. H., Trinity College, Oxford.
- 1919 WEBB, C. CAREW, M.B., Manor House, Stogumber, Taunton.
- 1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
- 1920 WEISS, O. A., Bickenhall, Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
- 1918 WELLS, CHARLES, 134, Cromwell Rd., St. Andrew's Pk., Bristol.
- 1917 WELLS, J. G., Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.
- 1896 †WERE, FRANCIS, Walnut Tree House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1920 WESTERN GAZETTE, Yeovil (J. Trevor-Davies, Managing Director).



- 1911 WESTON, FRED, 10, Highbury Hill, London, N. 5.
- 1912 WETHERMAN, G. H., Redcross Street Tannery, Bristol.
- 1918 WHARTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Halswell Park, Bridgwater.
- 1920 WHEADON, R. P., The Chantry, Ilminster.
- 1920 WHEADON, Mrs. R. P., The Chantry, Ilminster.
- 1913 WHATELY, Rev. G. P., The Vicarage, Wookey, Wells.
- 1917 WHITE, Rev. CYRIL, The Rectory, Maperton, Wincanton.
- 1912 WHITE, FRANK, Hareston, South Road, Taunton.
- 1922 WHITE, Major H. S., M.C., The Highlands, Taunton.
- 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Highlands, Taunton.
- 1918 WHITMEY, S. F., Lloyds Bank, Ringwood.
- 1909 WHITTAKER, C. D., LL.D., Taunton School, Taunton.
- 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., 77, Audley Street, London, W. 1.
- 1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.
- 1919 WICKENDEN, H. J., Tone House, Taunton.
- 1916 †WICKHAM, Rev. Preb. A.P., The Vicarage, E. Brent, Highbridge.
- 1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., 8, Lansdown Place, Bath.
- 1913 WICKS, A. T., Monkton Combe School, Bath.
- 1921 WIGLESWORTH, Mrs., Springfield House, Winscombe, Somerset.
- 1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
- 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., M.R.C.S., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Taunton.
- 1917 WILLIAMS, Rev. OWEN L., The Rectory, Heathfield, Taunton.
- 1914 WILLIAMS, Rev. W.H.W., The Vicarage, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1920 WILLIAMSON, Mrs. A. M., Grosvenor Lodge, Combe Down, Bath.
- 1920 WILLIES, J. H. E., The Grove, Bower Hinton, Martock.
- 1908 WILLS, ERNEST S., Ramsbury Manor, Hungerford.
- 1909 WILLS, GEO. A., Burwalls, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1912 WILLS, Lt.-Col. Sir GILBERT, Bart., M.P., Northmoor, Dulverton.
- 1910 WILLS, Miss M., Bishop Fox's School, Taunton.
- 1913 WILSON, ALEX. M., The Moor, Presteigne, Radnorshire.
- 1920 WILSHIRE, FREDK. A., Albion Chambers, Bristol.
- 1917 WILTON, Rev. A. STUART, Nempnett Rec., Chew Stoke, Bristol.
- 1912 WILTON, Rev. T. G., The Vicarage, Dormans Land, Surrey.
- 1907 WINCH, Miss CHARLOTTE, Childown, near Chertsey.
- 1903 WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
- 1914 WINTER, E., 5, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Syward Lodge, Dorchester.
- 1909 WITHERS, A. H., 10, Essex Villas, Kensington, London, W. 2.

- 1912 WOODHOUSE, A. E. C., Kilve, Bridgwater (deceased).  
1905 WOODHOUSE, Lt.-Col. S. H.  
1922 WOODROFFE-HICKS, Miss E., The Gateway, Langport.  
1911 WOODWARD, EDWARD R., 61, Bartholomew Close, Lond., E.C. 1.  
1911 WOODWARD, Miss M. C., Briarclyst, Beer, Devon.  
1921 WRIGHT, ERNEST M., Lower Swainswick House, nr. Bath.  
1912 WRIGHT, H. E., 57, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, Lond., W. 2.  
1920 WROUGHTON, Mrs. R. E., Parade House, South Petherton.  
1914 WYNTER, Miss M., Tucker, Stoke St. Mary, Taunton.  
1920 YANDLE, JOSEPH, Hurst, Martock, Som.  
1912 YOUNG, Rev. H. CHRISTIAN, The Rectory, Crowcombe, Som.  
1920 YOUNG, J. HOWARD, Wayside, Chard.

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A LIST of the Publications of the Society, including the volumes of *Proceedings*, is given in Vol. LXVI, *Proceedings*, 1920, pp. 189-192.

Since that list was published, the prices of the *Proceedings*, Vols. XVI, XXXIX, XL, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, and LIX have been increased somewhat.

With regard to the other publications, Murray's "Flora of Somerset" has been raised to 20/-, and the set of 60 Collotypes of Somerset Church Towers (R. P. Brereton) to 15/-, owing to their scarcity. "The Gold Tor found at Yeovil, 1909," is not "out of print" as stated in Vol. LXVI; the price is 1s. 6d. Postage extra.













